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MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, EGYPT

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1937

Government Press, Bulâq, Cairo, 1942

Government Publications are on sale at the "Sale Room," Ministry of Finance. Correspondence relating to these publications should be addressed to the "Publications Office," Government Press. Bulâq, Cairo.

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NOTICE

In addition to this General Report, the Ministry of Public Health publishes reports on the work of the following Sections :—

1 — Lunacy Division.

2 — Ophthalmic Section.

3 — Public Health Laboratories.

4 — Anti-Malaria Campaign in Egypt.

5 — Giza Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory.

6 — Research Institute and Endemic Diseases Hospital.

7 — Endemic Diseases Section.

8 — Reports and Notes of the Public Health Laboratories (not periodical).

INTRODUCTION

The activities of the Ministry of Public Health are distinguished this year by the care taken to elevate the sanitary standard of the rural districts in order that the farmers, being the working and productive class of the nation, might take benefit from these activities. This care has induced the Ministry to establish a special section for that purpose early in the year 1938.

The attention of the reader is hereby drawn to the fact that the ratios inserted in this report in connection with vital statistics are based on the census of March 1937 while the ratios of the year 1936 were based on the estimated population which was proved by the 1937 census to be over-estimated. These latter ratios were therefore not compared with those of 1936.

VITAL STATISTICS

The estimated population of Egypt in mid 1937, as based on the census of March 1937, amounted to 15,951,800.

Detailed statistics of births, deaths and infantile mortality are shown in the following table :—

Table No. 1

Year	Birth Rate per 1000 of population		Death Rate per 1000 of population		Intantile Mortality per 1000 of population	
	Egypt	Urban districts	Egypt	Urban districts	Egypt	Urban districts
1901-1905*		45.5	—	27.0	—	282
1906-1910*	45,9	49,4	27,0	39,1	—	296
1911-1915*	44,6	47,8	27.9	37.8	—	281
1916-1920	40.0	41.4	31.7	40.0	—	257
1921-1925	42.9	49.4	25.3	32.5	144	229
1926	43.2	50.0	26.2	33.1	146	217
1927	44.0	43.3	25.2	27.2	152	222
1928	43.3	42.3	26.2	30.3	151	237
1929	43.7	44.4	27.3	28.3	159	214
1930	44.6	45.3	24.4	25.8	151	198
1931	43.2	45.5	25.9	29.3	160	217
1932	41.1	46.4	27.6	27.1	175	202
1933	42.1	45.4	26.5	28.6	162.5	204.9
1934	40.3	44.4	26.6	29.5	166.4	209.9
1935	39.4	42.5	25.1	27.7	160.6	202.5
1936	41.8		27.3		164	
1937	43.5	46.9	27.2	29.8	165	206

* These are for Egyptians only, as the Law of Births and Deaths did not become applicable to foreigners except from 1912. The ratios are based on the census of 1937.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Typhus

The spread of this disease reached its highest peak this year in Gharbia, then Beheira and Dakahlia Provinces. The number of cases was 2083, with 311 deaths, as compared with 3151 cases in 1935, and 2757 in 1936.

Typhoid

The number of cases of this fever showed an increase this year over that of the previous year. There were 5209 cases with 1135 deaths, or 21.9 per cent, as against 4832 cases in 1936. The various units of the Ministry have inoculated 110551 persons against the disease, 44916 of whom were inoculated once and 65635 twice.

Small-Pox

A single Small-Pox case was recorded this year, as against 3 cases last year, and it is worthy of mention that this disease is about to disappear entirely from Egypt. The Ministry has begun to reinoculate the inhabitants of Menoufia and Behera provinces and the reinoculation will be finished early in 1938.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

There were 172 Cerebro-Spinal cases with 129 deaths, i.e. a case mortality rate of 75%, as compared with 153 cases with 123 deaths in 1936, i.e, a ratio of 80.4%.

Measles

There were 11502 cases with 2550 deaths recorded during this year. The case mortality rate is decreasing: It was 34.7%, 33%, 30.6% and 22% in the years 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937 respectively.

Influenza

Influenza cases amounted to 10521 with 487 deaths, i.e, a ratio of 4.6%.

Diphtheria

The number of Diphtheria cases recorded during the year was 1847 with 887 deaths, i.e, a ratio of 48% as compared with 1756 cases with 842 deaths, i.e, a ratio of 47.9%, in 1936.

Plague :

73 cases of plague with 47 deaths were recorded, i.e, a ratio of 64.6%. In Lower Egypt only two cases of plague were recorded, one case of bubonic plague in Dakahlia Province which was cured, and another of septicaemic plague at Beheira which ended by death. Other cases were recorded at Manfalout, Assiut, Abu-Tig, and Badari districts in Assiut Province and at Tahta, Akhmim, Suhag, and Girga in Girga Province.

Sanitary Control :

The number of passengers who arrived in Egypt via the ports was 30300 of whom 30254, or 99.84 per cent, were detected and observed. 22260 passengers arrived via Kantara, of whom 22242 or 99,91 per cent, were observed.

ENDEMIC DISEASES

Taking into consideration that the Fellah still lacks treatment against Parasitic diseases, the Ministry is establishing as many units for the purpose as the financial cicumstances may allow.

During the year under review, 14 units were inaugurated, namely :— 10 branches, 2 school clinics, and two hospitals to work in the regions of basin irrigation.

The number of new patients seeking treatment at the Ankylostoma and Bilharzia units during this year was 968997, with an increase of 200296 patients or 26% over the figures of last year. The Bilharzia patients amounted to 569834 or 58.8% of the total number of patients; and the number of injections given to those patients were 2875362.

The Ankylostoma patients were 266937 or 29.2% and the number of those treated for other intestinal parasites were 120723 or 13.2%.

MALARIA

The Malaria section established this year a malaria permanent station at Fayoum; the number of these stations thereby reaching five viz: Edko, Kafr Ghatati, Ismailia, Kafr El Sheikh in addition to Fayoum. Two travelling stations were also established at Ibshawaye and Suez as well as seven temporary stations at Kom Ombo, Hihia, Tanta, Benha, Mahmoudieh, Dekernes, and Kalleen.

The number of Malaria cases reported all over Egypt this year amounted to 36238 with 141 deaths or nearly 0.39%.

CHEST DISEASES & LEPROSY

This section used to be a branch of the Endemic Diseases Section, but from 1937 it was constituted as an independent section formed of two branches : one for chest diseases and the other for Leprosy.

Chest Diseases Branch.

Dispensaries :

The number of new patients seeking advice at the chest diseases dispensaries during 1937 was 65053, with an increase of 8059 patients over that of the previous year. Of this number, 3,546 patients were found positive for tuberculosis; 239 patients, or 6.7%, were children and the remainder 3307, or 93.3%, were adults. There were 206 employees, 151 vendors and 79 students amongst these patients.

Fouad Sanatorium :

During this year 824 patients were admitted and 762 discharged. Of the discharges, 396 improved, 195 remained stationary, 90 became worse and 81 died.

Alexandria Maritime Sanatorium :

This sanatorium is preserved for the treatment of surgical tuberculosis. During the year, 115 patients were admitted to the sanatorium and 89 were discharged. Of the discharges, 37 were cured, 16 improved, 21 remained stationary and 15 discharged in plaster-dressing.

Abbassia Tuberculosis Hospital :

The building of one block and the offices was completed and taken over by the Ministry of Public Health. The building of the other sections is in progress and is expected to be opened for treatment during 1938. It has an actual accommodation for 100 beds which will be gradually increased to 500.

Leprosy Branch :

Abu Zaabal Leprosy Colony :

During this year, there were 234 lepers, with an increase of 34 over those of last year.

Cairo Leprosy Hospital :

The number of the female lepers at the end of the year under review was 129, with an increase of 21 patients over that of the previous year.

Out-Patient Clinics :

The number of patients who attended the leprosy units was 1759 as against 1531 last year. The remainder were found suffering from other skin diseases.

SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES

One more skin and Venereal Diseases unit was inaugurated this year at Beba. It belongs to the provincial council. The number of clinics has thus become 17.

The number of new patients who frequented these clinics was 100753 (52926 males and 47827 females) and paid 615014 visits to the clinics.

OPHTHALMIC DISEASES

During this year, four ophthalmic branches were opened in the general hospital at Kafr El Dawar, Samanoud, Dishna, and El Badari; and No. 13 Travelling Ophthalmic Hospital at Beni Suef. Thus the number of ophthalmic units reached 78 (of which 63 are permanent and 15 travelling). This number shows an increase of 5 units over that of 1936.

The new patients in 1937, were 1213781 as against 1133599 in 1936, i.e. an increase of 7%.

The in-patients in the year under review amounted to 38042, as against 35246 in 1936, i.e. an increase of 8%. The number of operations were 351136 as against 344661 in 1936, with an increase of 2%. The visits to the Out-Patient clinics were 7891461 in 1937 as against 7741226 in 1936 with an increase of 2%.

Blindness in Egypt :

The number of patients who were found blind in one or both eyes, excluding cataract cases causing blindness, was 68613 or 5.5% of all patients examined at the ophthalmic hospitals. By adding the cataract cases blindness, the percentage becomes 5.8%.

MEMORIAL OPHTHALMIC LABORATORY

A full account of the scientific work accomplished in the Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory during the year 1937 is published separately in the Twelfth Annual Report of this Institution. The work is considered under four sections :

(1) *Post-graduate Education.* Bi-annually, post-graduate courses on medical and surgical ophthalmology are provided for the junior medical officers of the Ophthalmic Section. These courses were given as usual and the subsequent examinations showed a high standard of knowledge of ophthalmology.

(2) *Pathological Section.* The pathological department of the Laboratory carries out all the pathological work for all the Government Ophthalmic Hospitals in Egypt. Last year, the number of specimens submitted for report was about normal. Notes and microphotographs of many of the most interesting cases are included in the report of the Laboratory.

(3) *Clinical Section.* Amongst the many patients referred to the Laboratory for special examination, quite a number were of outstanding interest. Notes on some of these are also recorded in full in the report of the Laboratory.

(4) *Research Section.* The reseaches carried out by the Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory continue to be a very important part of its works. During the past year, results of investigations on the epidemicity of the acute ophthalmias and on the aetiology of spring catarrh were published, while further work on the virus problem of trachoma was continued. The clinical investigations on trachoma for some years carried on at Bahtim were also continued.

CHILD WELFARE

During this year, attendance at all the child welfare centres was, on the whole, great especially at the travelling centres.

The total number of confinements undertaken by the child welfare centres was 56,627 as against 48,733 during last year. The number of the old pregnants who attended at the various centres was 291,684 as against 264,597 in 1936. 1,309,710 children attended these centres as against 1,225,761 during the previous year.

65300 blood specimens for wasserman reaction were examined during the year as against 58522 during last year. Of the specimens taken, 4366 were found positive.

FOOD CONTROL

The number of specimens sent to the laboratories for analysis, including milk, was 52442. Specimens taken in Cairo and Alexandria Governorates are excluded. The number taken last year, was 20544, with a decrease of 31898 to this year. The percentage of adulteration declined from 13.7 to 10.66 in 1937. Similarly, the percentage of foods found deteriorated or unfit for human consumption dropped from 5.9% in 1936 to 4.52% in 1937.

The number of cases of food poisoning reported during this year was 23, with one death taking place in 13 incidents, as against 187 cases and 15 deaths in the previous year.

LUNACY DIVISION

Admissions :

The number of patients admitted during the year amounted to 2314, as compared with 2064 in 1936, with an increase of 250 patients or more than 12%. Of the admissions there were 1566 males and 748 females. Re-admission of former patients amounted to 673 in 1937 as against 582 in 1936; i.e, an increase of 91 patients or 15.6%.

Discharges :

167 patients were discharged "recovered" while 1302 were discharged "still insane", 1170 "relieved" and 132 "not improved".

Deaths :

476 deaths occurred during 1937 as compared with 421 deaths in 1936. The death-rate to the total treated being 7.3% in 1937 as compared with 6.8% in 1936, an increase much regretted.

GENERAL HOSPITALS

During this year 4 district and 10 village hospitals were opened for patients.

The number of in-patients treated in hospitals were 128599 this year, as against 123522 last year. The number of out-patients was 2715995, who paid 5149402 visits this year, as against 2584129 who paid 4998441 last year. The patients attending village hospitals were 1108799, who paid 2371075 visits, as against 999353 patients who paid 2039674 visits last year.

CAIRO CITY HEALTH INSPECTORATE

The census enumeration of the whole country was made on the nights of the 26th. & the 27th. of March 1937. The first results showed that the population of Cairo was 1,307,422 persons with an intercensal increase of 242,855 i.e. an increase of 228 per thousand of the population.

The general death rate for the year was 24 per thousand of the population as compared with 27.7 in 1936 & 26.6 (the mean death rate) in the last five years (1931-35).

The infantile mortality rate was 192 per thousand living births as against 196 in 1936 and 201 (the mean rate) in the last five years.

The death rate of mothers during the first fortnight of delivery was 2.5 per thousand births as compared with 3.8 in 1936 and 3.5 in 1935.

The above three facts no doubt indicate a prominent progress in public health.

The propagation of infectious diseases during this year was on the whole favourable if not for a localised outbreak of Dengue which took place late in summer and the early autumn.

The incidence of Typhoid was much less than in the previous year. The total number of cases notified was 2231 as compared with 3014 in 1936. A great descent was also noted in Measels. Only 206 cases were recorded as against 1313 in 1936.

To immunize the inhabitants against infectious diseases the following two schemes were carried out :—

I — Vaccinating inhabitants against Small-pox.

II — Vaccinating all children of the age (1-10) against Diphtheria.

To secure efficient and regular control of food and milk, four gangs were formed. Two were given the control of milk and the other two were entrusted with food. All control of food and milk was withdrawn from district medical officers in order that they may have ample time for other medical duties. In this way the Inspectorate has been able to effect the control of food and milk, a matter greatly affecting public hygiene. The progress of health and the decrease of various diseases much depend upon that measure. The samples of milk taken for analysis this year (from 26-8 to 31-12 1937) were 21233 with an adulteration ratio of 24.5% as against 1844 samples with an adulteration ratio of 26.5% in the same period last year. 2210 procès verbaux against milk sellers for adulterated milk were recorded. 4123 samples of food stuffs, excluding milk, were taken for chemical and bacteriological analysis of which 358 or 8.6% were found adulterated.

An increase of samples taken in future is expected, considering the extention of food gangs' work, and the expected gradual increase in their number. The gangs destroyed food articles found either deteriorated or unfit for human consumption. They were 28888 okes and 29809 boxes of food articles unfit for human consumption.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

1 — Bacteriological section.

The total number of specimens examined bacteriologically in the central, provincial and branch Laboratories, during the year 1937 was 407,123.

2 — Pathological Section.

3426 specimens were examined during the year under review in this section and the branch Pathological Laboratory, Alexandria.

3 — Chemical Section.

The total number of samples examined chemically in the central Laborataries, Assiout and Tanta Chemical Laboratories during the year 1937 was 78298.

4 — Water Section.

A — Bacteriological Service.

The total number of samples of water, aerated water, ice and syrup examined by this section during the year 1937 was 14284.

B — Chemical Section.

During the year some 623 samples of water have been subjected to chemical analysis.

5 — Vaccine Section.

The following vaccines have been prepared durng 1937 :—

1 — T.A.B.	225950	ccs.
2 — Anti-cholera vaccine	72250	ccs.
3 — Diphtheria prophylactic (Formal Toxid)	21120	boxes, each box for one person.

6 — *Vaccine lymph Institute.*

Some 11,717,445 doses of calf lymph were issued during the year under review.

7 — *Antirabic Institute and hospital.*

During the year 1937, 8362 patients attended the institute, out of these 5275 were fully treated.

CHAPTER I

PUBLIC HEALTH

The population of Egypt according to the census of 1937 was 15,951,800.

The figure 16,650,400 estimated by the Statistical Department and published in the Annual Report of the Ministry for 1936 was, therefore, an overestimation. No comparison was made between 1937 and 1936 figures for this reason.

Births. — The number of births registered during 1937 throughout Egypt was 694,086 i.e, a birth rate of 43.5 per thousand of population.

The highest birth rate was in Suez Governorate, being 51.6 births per thousand; whilst the lowest birth rate was in the Western Desert Governorate : 34.0.

Deaths. — The number of deaths registered during 1937 throughout Egypt was 434,208, i.e a death-rate of 27.2 per thousand.

The highest rate was in Fayoum Province being 35.6 per thousand; the lowest was in Quena Province with a rate of 18.0.

Diseases causing death

Table No. 3 shows the principal diseases causing death in localities where Health Offices are located. The table shows, moreover, the ratio of deaths to the total deaths. It also shows clearly that diarrhoae, enteritis, and respiratory system diseases were, arranged as to their frequency, the most common diseases causing death.

Age and Sex Distribution of deaths

Table No. 4 shows the number and rates of deaths in various ages in localities having Health Offices. It is obvious that the greater part of the deaths takes place in early age.

Approximately, half of the deaths occur in the interval preceding the second year of age.

Infantile Mortality

The number of deaths of infants recorded in Egypt during the year under review was 114,856, i.e an infantile mortality rate of 165 per thousand. The number of infantile deaths registered in localities having a Health Office was 44,522 or a ratio of 203.4 per thousand. Diarrhoea and enteritis were still the most important diseases causing infantile mortality.

Table No. 6 shows the infantile mortality in localities having a Health Office according to age. It is clearly visible that the greater part of infantile mortality occurs within the first three months of age.

Table No. 2 showing births, deaths and infantile mortality in Egypt during 1937

	Estimated population mid 1937.	Births		Deaths		Infantile Mortality	
		number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Governorates :-							
Urban (Cities only) *	2,225,100	98,059	44.1	58,617	26.3	19,629	200
Urban and Rural	2,372,700	103,147	43.5	61,955	26.1	20,415	198
Lower Egypt :-							
Urban (Bandars only) *	827,300	41,900	50.6	27,213	32.9	7,790	186
Urban and Rural	7,129,800	311,503	43.7	203,038	28.5	48,658	156
Upper Egypt :-							
Urban (Bandars only) *	787,700	40,258	51.1	28,561	36.3	9,668	240
Urban and Rural	6,449,100	279,436	43.3	169,215	26.2	45,783	164
Egypt :-							
Urban (Cities and Bandars)	3,840,100	180,217	46.9	114,391	29.8	37,087	206
Total (all over Egypt)	15,951,800	694,086	43.5	434,208	27.2	114,856	165

* Urban comprises all towns having a Health Bureau, provided there is a public water supply and a municipal or local council.

Table No. 3 showing diseases causing death in all localities having a Health Bureau during 1937 as compared with those of 1936

DISEASE	Total number of deaths		Death rate per 1000 of total deaths	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Notifiable infectious & parasitic diseases exclusive of those marked *	4,088	4,658	29.1	32.2
Pulmonary tuberculosis *	1,981	2,140	14.1	14.8
Other tuberculous diseases	557	488	4.0	3.4
Syphilis	426	388	3.0	2.7
Malaria *	101	69	0.7	0.5
Dysentery *	418	2,140	3.0	3.3
Pneumonia (acute, chronic & nonchronic including broncho-pneumonia & capillary bronchitis)	14,641	14,945	104.3	103.3
Bronchitis	9,297	9,330	66.3	64.5
Other respiratory system diseases	1,743	1,717	12.4	11.9
Heart diseases	5,043	4,943	35.9	34.2
Other diseases of the circulatory system	907	1,036	6.5	7.2
Diseases of urinary & genital system (other than Venereal)	4,694	5,186	33.5	35.8
Diseases of puerperium & delivery (other than puerperal septicemia)	710	718	5.1	5.0
Diseases of diarrhoea & enteritis	47,503	49,738	338.6	343.8
Senility	12,868	14,107	91.7	97.5
Accidental deaths including suicides	4,039	3,992	28.8	27.6
Other causes	31,292	30,727	223.0	212.3
Total deaths	140,308	144,665	1000	1000

Table No. 4 showing the age and sex distribution of deaths in localities having a Health Bureau during 1937 as compared with those of 1936

	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	Male		Female		Total		Percentage to total deaths.	
	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936
Less than one year	23,807	23,293	20,715	20,536	44,522	43,829	31.7	30.3
1 — 2 Years	11,157	12,014	11,549	11,966	22,706	23,980	16.2	16.6
2 — 3 »	5,393	6,039	5,493	6,139	10,886	12,178	7.8	8.4
3 — 4 »	2,206	2,556	2,106	2,462	4,312	5,018	3.1	3.5
4 — 5 »	1,195	1,237	1,096	1,255	2,291	2,492	1.6	1.7
5 — 10 »	2,242	2,257	1,997	2,013	4,239	4,270	3.0	2.9
10 — 15 »	1,350	1,320	1,016	937	2,366	2,257	1.7	1.6
15 — 20 »	1,237	1,143	1,014	975	2,251	2,118	1.6	1.5
20 — 25 »	1,389	1,498	960	995	2,349	2,493	1.7	1.7
25 — 30 »	1,649	1,711	1,339	1,351	2,988	3,062	2.1	2.1
30 — 35 »	1,709	1,622	1,400	1,426	3,109	3,048	2.2	2.1
35 — 40 »	1,843	1,892	1,199	1,276	3,042	3,168	2.2	2.2
40 — 45 »	1,793	1,875	1,193	1,264	2,988	3,139	2.1	2.2
45 — 50 »	1,564	1,594	850	865	2,414	2,459	1.7	1.7
50 — 55 »	2,117	2,205	1,346	1,362	3,463	3,567	2.5	2.5
55 — 60 »	1,258	1,309	695	699	1,953	2,008	1.4	1.4
60 — 65 »	2,472	2,585	1,752	1,702	4,224	4,287	3.0	3.0
65 — 70 »	1,312	1,366	806	868	2,118	2,234	1.5	1.5
70 — 75 »	2,538	2,621	2,232	2,265	4,770	4,886	3.4	3.4
85 — 90 »	1,026	999	890	866	1,916	1,865	1.4	1.3
90 — 95 »	2,042	2,185	2,554	2,815	4,596	5,000	3.3	3.4
75 — 80 »	521	543	587	685	1,108	1,228	0.8	0.8
80 — 85 »	1,350	1,510	2,002	2,198	3,352	3,708	2.4	2.6
95 and upwards	848	868	1,472	1,480	2,320	2,348	1.7	1.6
Unknown	23	20	2	3	25	23	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	74,043	76,262	66,265	68,403	140,308	144,665	100	100

Table No. 5 showing Disease Distribution of Infantile Mortality

in Localities having a Health Bureau during 1937.

DISEASE	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 to total births	Rate per 1000 total Infantile Mortality
Measles	153	0.7	3.4
Whooping Cough	26	0.1	0.6
Diphtheria	48	0.2	1.1
Tuberculous Diseases	13	0.1	0.3
Syphilis	302	1.4	6.8
Rickets & Osteomalacia	285	1.3	6.4
Convulsions	223	1.0	5.0
Bronchitis	2,554	11.6	57.4
Broncho-Pneumonia	2,406	11.0	54.0
Pneumonia	1,250	5.7	28.1
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	22,217	101.5	499.0
Congenital Defects of Conformation	104	0.5	2.3
Congenital Debility	12,800	58.5	287.5
Premature Birth	160	0.7	3.6
Consequences of Delivery	37	0.2	0.8
Infanticide	192	0.9	4.3
Accidents	130	0.6	2.9
Other Causes	1,622	7.4	36.4
Total	44,522	203.4	1000

Table No. 6 showing the Age & Sex distribution of Infantile Mortality in localities having a Health Bureau during 1937.

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Death-rate per 100 births.	Death-rate per 100 deaths.
0 — 1 month	5,048	3,894	8,942	4.1	6.4
1 — 2 months	1,789	1,508	3,297	1.5	2.3
2 — 3 »	1,567	1.466	3,033	1.4	2.2
0 — 3 »	8,404	6,868	15,272	7.0	10.9
3 — 4 »	1,721	1,506	3,227	1.5	2.3
4 — 5 »	1,812	1,678	3,490	1.6	2.5
5 — 6 »	1,830	1,602	3,432	1.5	2.4
3 — 6 »	5,363	4,786	10,149	4.6	7.2
6 — 7 »	2,255	1.997	4,252	1.9	3.0
7 — 8 »	1,742	1,562	3,304	1.5	2.3
8 — 9 »	2,181	1,974	4,155	1.9	3.0
6 — 9 »	6,178	5,533	11,711	5.3	8.3
9 — 10 »	1,572	1,464	3,036	1.4	2.2
10 — 11 »	1,494	1,373	2,867	1.3	2.0
11 — 12 »	796	691	1,487	0.7	1.1
9 — 12 »	3,862	3,528	7,390	3.4	5.3
Grand Total	23,807	20,715	44,522	20.3	31.7

Table No. 7 Births & Deaths return for Governorate

Governorates and Chief Towns of Provinces.	Estimated * population mid year 1937	BIRTHS			
		Egyptians	Foreigners	Total	Rate per 1000 population
Governorates:					
Cairo	1,299,600	57,285	746	58,031	44.57
Alexandria	682,700	27,822	1,287	29,109	42.56
Ismailia (Town)	35,100	1,680	96	1,776	50.56
Port Said	119,000	4,787	139	4,926	41.4
Damietta	40,300	1,828	1	1,829	45.4
Suez (Tewn)	46,200	2,298	52	2,350	50.9
Lower Egypt:					
Benha	29,400	1,575	2	1,577	53.6
Damanhour	62,000	3,191	1	3,192	51.55
Mansoura	70,000	3,310	10	3,320	47.4
Shebin El Kom	32,600	1,695	—	1,695	52.50
Tanta	94,500	4,572	11	4,583	48.5
Zagazig	59,500	2,804	3	2,807	47.52
Upper Egypt:					
Assiut	59,900	3,022	1	3,023	50.55
Assuan	22,200	815	—	815	36.7
Beni Suef	47,600	2,385	1	2,386	50.1
Fayoum	63,600	3,102	1	3,103	48.8
Giza	57,200	2,901	12	2,913	51.50
Minia	50,700	2,684	2	2,686	53.0
Qena	34,500	1,583	—	1,583	45.9
Souhag	32,000	1,663	2	1,665	52.2
Total	2,938,600	131,002	2,367	133,369	45.54

* Provisional figure based on the preliminary result of the 1937 Ce

Chief Towns of Provinces for 1937.

DEATHS				Infantile Mortality		Percentage of Infantile mortality		
Egyptians	Foreigners	Total	Rate per 1000 population	Under one year	1—9 years	Under one year		1- 9 years Deaths
						Births	Deaths	
32,910	590	33,500	25.8	11,168	9,445	19,2	33.3	28.2
18,146	922	19,068	27.9	6,467	6,030	22.2	33.9	31.6
853	70	923	26.53	323	270	18.2	35.0	29.3
2,539	128	2,667	22.4	804	875	16.3	30.1	32.8
1,051	1	1,052	26.1	317	289	17.3	30.1	27.5
1,339	55	1,394	30.2	544	414	23.1	39.0	29.7
969	3	972	33.51	258	262	16.4	26.5	27.0
1,971	—	1,971	31.58	576	593	18.0	29.2	30.1
2,278	9	2,287	32.57	584	792	17.6	25.5	34.6
1,108	3	1,111	34.1	330	358	19.5	29.7	32.2
3,197	6	3,203	33.9	868	1,031	18.9	27.1	32.2
1,652	7	1,659	27.9	522	513	18.6	31.5	30.9
2,208	3	2,211	36.9	671	720	22.2	30.3	32.6
686	2	688	31.0	206	247	25.3	29.9	35.9
1,555	2	1,557	32.7	527	463	22.1	33.8	29.7
2,362	2	2,364	37.2	862	644	27.8	36.5	27.2
1,730	13	1,743	30.55	638	551	21.9	36.6	31.6
1,868	5	1,873	36.9	661	609	24.6	35.3	32.5
1,059	—	1,059	30.57	382	358	24.1	36.1	33.8
1,102	2	1,104	34.55	354	368	21.3	32.1	33.3
80,583	1,823	82,406	28.50	27,062	24,832	20.3	32.8	30.1

sus (26th March 1937.)

Table No. 8 Births and Deaths return

Governorates and Provinces.	Estimated * population mid year 1937	BIRTHS			
		Egyptians	Foreigners	Total	Rate per 1000 population
Governorates:					
Cairo	1,299,600	57,285	746	58,031	44.7
Alexandria	682,700	27,822	1,287	29,109	42.6
Ismailia (including suburbs)	51,800	2,398	96	2,494	48.1
Port Said » »	127,000	5,010	151	5,161	40.6
Suez » »	49,700	2,512	52	2,564	51.6
Damietta	40,300	1,828	1	1,829	45.4
Sinai	30,000	666	—	666	22.2
Southern Desert	29,200	1,217	—	1,217	41.7
Western Desert	52,500	1,725	68	1,793	34.0
Red Sea District	9,900	282	1	283	28.6
Total	2,372,700	100,745	2,402	103,147	43.5
Lower Egypt Provinces:					
Behera	1,065,300	38,832	10	38,842	36.5
Dakahlia	1,218,100	58,803	11	58,814	48.3
Gharbia	1,969,400	86,538	23	86,561	44.0
Menoufia	1,160,500	53,404	—	53,404	46.0
Kaliubia	609,400	27,785	4	27,789	45.6
Sharkia	1,107,000	46,088	5	46,093	41.6
Total	7,129,700	311,450	53	311,503	43.7
Upper Egypt Provinces:					
Assuan	305,300	11,172	1	11,173	36.6
Assiut	1,207,300	54,762	2	54,764	45.4
Beni Suef	563,500	23,567	2	23,569	41.8
Fayoum	602,900	26,535	1	26,536	44.0
Girga	1,123,000	51,855	3	51,858	46.2
Giza	695,900	33,787	12	33,799	48.6
Minia	929,500	29,387	4	39,391	42.4
Qena	1,021,700	38,345	1	38,346	37.5
Total	6,449,100	279,410	26	279,436	43.3
Grand Total	15,951,500	691,605	2,481	694,086	43.5

* Based on the first result of the estimation for the

for Egypt, 1937.

DEATHS				Infantile Mortality	
Egyptians	Foreigners	Total	Rate per 1000 population	Total	Rate per 1000 Births
32,910	590	33.500	25.8	11,168	192
18,146	922	19.068	27.9	6,467	222
1,236	70	1.306	25.2	413	166
2,629	130	2.759	21.7	836	162
1,415	55	1.470	29.6	569	222
1,051	1	1.052	26.1	317	173
351	—	351	11.7	107	161
881	—	881	30.2	219	180
1,373	2	1,375	26.5	248	138
193	—	193	19.5	71	251
60,185	1,770	61,955	26.1	20,410	198
25,160	5	25,165	23.6	4,909	126
39,080	13	39,093	32.1	10,047	171
54,708	29	54,737	27.8	13,086	151
36,289	6	36,295	31.3	9,259	173
18,207	10	18,217	29.9	4,772	172
29,521	10	29,531	26.7	6,585	143
202,965	73	203,038	28.5	48,658	156
8,346	3	8,349	27.3	1,667	149
33,149	5	33,154	27.5	9,087	166
13,437	2	13,439	23.8	3,595	153
21,487	2	21,489	35.6	6,244	235
26,792	4	26,796	23.9	6,847	132
20,326	16	20,342	29.2	5,871	174
27,251	8	27,259	29.3	7,960	202
18,380	7	18,387	18.0	4,513	118
169,168	47	169,215	26.2	45,783	164
432,318	1,890	434,208	27.2	114,856	165

year 1937 (on 26th March 1937).

Table No. 9 showing the highest and lowest birth and death rates during 1937 in Governorates, Provinces & Towns having a Health Bureau.

	Govte., Prov. or Town having a Health Bureau	Rate per Thousand
BIRTHS :		
Governorate or Province with highest birth-rate	Suez	51.6
» » » » lowest »	Western Desert (1)	34.5
Town or *Bandar* (chief town) with highest birth-rate	Mansbat El Santa	76.9
» » » » » » lowest »	Port Fouad	17.3
DEATHS :		
Governorate or Province with highest death-rate	Fayoum Pr.	35.6
» » » » lowest »	Kena Pr.	18.0
Town or *Bandar* (chief town) with highest death-rate	Kom Hamada	54.4
» » » » » » lowest »	Port Fouad	5.9
INFANTILE MORTALITY :		
Governorate or Province with highest infantile mortality	Fayoum Pr. (2)	235
» » » » lowest »	Kena Pr.	118
Town or *Bandar* (chief town) with highest infantile mortality	Senoris	374
» » » » » » lowest »	El Manshah	86

The birth-rate for all the population of Egypt was 43.5 per thousand..

(1) The Ratio of the Red Sea District was 28.6

(2) The Ratio of the Red Sea District was 25.1

Note : The Ratios of deaths and births in Sinai Governorate were 22.2 and 11.7 respectively. These were the lowest ratios but, as the enumeration of this Governorate included some nomads, its ratios were left out.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL SANITATION

(1) Unhealthy, Inconvenient and Dangerous Establishments

The number of applications for new permits for Establishments of the first class during the year 1937 was 164, as compared with 194 and 209 in 1936 and 1935 respectively.

The number of applications for new permits for General and Cattle Markets was also 28 during the year 1937 as compared with 27 and 34 in 1936 and 1935 respectively.

Applications for new permits for Establishments in the following Provinces and Governorate are excluded :—

1 — Dakahlia Province
2 — Gharbia Province
3 — Behera Province
4 — Menoufia Province
5 — Damietta Governorate

These applications are being dealt with by the Committee delegated for facilitating the procedure of issuing permits for Establishments.

Licenced Establishments actually working

Table No. 10 shows the number of Unhealthy Establishments of the three Classes licenced in Mudiriehs and Governorates in the year 1937.

The total number of these Establishments (excluding Alexandria) was 68952, as compared with 68487 in 1936.

Ministerial Arrêtés issued for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of Establishments

In accordance with the opinion given by the Contentieux, in agreement with the Labour Department regarding non issue of Ministerial Arrêtés except in cases of serious danger menacing Public Health, no Ministerial Arrêtés have been issued during the year 1937.

It was satisfied, however, in the other ordinary cases, by adding in Sanitary Conditions required in the Rokhsas and such conditions are notified to proprietors through the Police Authorities.

Amendments in the designations of the Schedule

A. A Ministerial Arrêté has been issued on 20.11.1937 amending the designation of the Stables, general or private, permanent or temporary, where more than two animals exist; to read as follows :—

"General Stables, temporary or permenent and Stables where animals used for any industrial or agricultural purpose; whatever number exists; and private stables where animals exceeding two exist."

B. A Ministerial Arrêté has also been issued on 10.11.1937 cancelling the designation of "Establishments & Storehouses for the sale of domestic and game fowls from class 3 category B.

It has been added to the same class, category A, to read as follows :— "Establishments & Storehouses for the sale of domestic and game fowls and houses for their fowling."

E S T A B L I S H M E N T S

Licenced & actually working in Egypt in the year 1937

Table No. 10

Mud. or Gov.	Class I	Class II		Class III		Total
		Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. A	Cat. B	
Cairo	1716	9541	876	2306	677	15116
Canal	141	1452	70	216	87	1966
Damietta	222	631	72	49	81	1055
Suez	85	456	52	66	40	699
Kaliubia	87	2264	150	234	35	2770
Menoufia	98	4257	203	309	48	4915
Gharbia	695	5680	417	669	155	7616
Dakahlia	491	3503	265	341	140	4740
Sharkia	258	3025	162	207	52	3704
Behera	308	2946	168	179	106	3727
Guizah	90	2746	130	363	43	3372
Beni-Suef	55	1684	72	169	19	1999
Fayoum	83	2397	80	189	33	2782
Minia	148	3154	43	331	74	3750
Assiut	152	3749	173	439	64	4577
Guergah	66	2328	109	221	36	2760
Keneh	111	2053	51	216	33	2464
Asswan	54	781	7	81	17	940
Total	4860	52647	3100	6585	1760	68952

1. *Precautions for the non-pollution of water.*

Arrêtés for the non-pollution of drinking water at the following localities have been issued :

1. Manzala
2. Hawatka

2. *Filling in of wells and removal of pumps.*

An arrêté was issued by Minia Province for the filling in of wells and removal of pumps of which the water proved to be unfit for consumption, at Minia Bandar.

3. *Fencing of waste land.*

Sharkia Province issued an arrêté for the application of the arrêté issued by the Ministry of the Interior dated 15th June 1893 concerning the fencing of waste lands to Abou-Kebir.

4. *Cleansing of Streets.*

An arrêté was issued by Girga Province for the application of the arrêté dated 7th June 1913 concerning the cleanliness of streets to Giziret Shandaweel.

5. *Vidange Regulations.*

The vidange regulations issued by the Ministry of Interior on 8th November 1886 have been applied to Belkas Bandar.

6. *Private Mosques.*

Ablutionary Systems of old private Mosques

Number opened after repairs	70
Number closed for want of repair	102
Number under repair	1118
Plans of new private mosques duly approved	2

8 — CEMETERIES

The following list shows a resumé of the work done in 1937 as regards the cemeteries in the country.

Table No. 11

Kind of Work	Number	
	1936	1937
1. New cemeteries created	8	12
Cemeteries enlarged	9	13
Cemeteries delimited	116	87
Cemeteries in which inhumation has been permitted	32	36
2. Special tombs authorised	6	15
3. Old cemeteries disaffected :		
(a) Cemeteries from which remains have been removed.	47	34
(b) Cemeteries from which it is proposed to remove the remains.	169	256
4. Encroachments on cemeteries' lands.	272	188

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING SECTION

This Section acts as an intermediary between the various sections of the Ministry and the State Buildings Department (Public Works Ministry) for communicating repair and modification demands required to be carried out for the different units of the Ministry.

It is also concerned with taking over sites and new buildings as well as the preparation of the necessary reports on repairs required for the ablutionary systems of private mosques.

All projects, plans, preliminary and final estimates of the ablutionary systems of Wakf mosques were examined and approved by the Engineering Section when the Ministry of Public Health used to pay half the cost of the work; but this has ceased since the fund already provided for the purpose was cancelled. Thus this work has been cancelled too from the beginning of the Financial year 1937-1938.

The Ministry of Wakfs now carry out the necassary repairs required for the ablutionary systems of their mosques.

Moreover, the fund of L.E. 1500 already provided in the Budget for the repair of the water Systems of private mosques has also been cancelled from the budget of the Medical Affairs and transferred to that of the Public Services of this Ministry.

The Following shows a statistic of the Work of the Section during 1937 :

Reports of repairs of ablutionary systems of private mosques ..	340
Cemetries questions investigated	035

CHAPTER III

FOOD CONTROL

The Control of foodstuffs throughout the country was carried out this year with fair success. The total number of samples including milk, taken for analysis from different foods and drinks, was 52442 as against 20544, in the last year.

Samples taken from Cairo and Alexandria Governorates are excluded since each prepares a special report on its work. The percentage of adulteration declined from 13.7 in 1936 to 10.06 in 1937.

Similarly, the percentage of foods deteriorated or found unfit for human consumption was reduced this year to 4.52 being 5.9% last year.

This apparent reduction in the percentage of adulteration and unfitness of foodstuffs is undoubtedly due to the strict and efficient supervision exercised by the various officials in charge of food control.

Particular attention was paid to the inspection of preserved foods which are usually stored for long periods by whole-sale merchants and retailers and are thus liable to deterioration.

The following table No. 12 gives the quantities of preserved foodstuffs condemned during the years 1936 and 1937.

Table No. 12

Preserved foods	1937 Tins	Okes	Dirhams	1836 Tins	Okes	Dirhams
Jam	1427	16	—	751	10	—
Milk and Butter	782	—	—	462	—	—
Fruits and Vegetables	10101	1006	208	15745	308	—
Meat	605	—	—	548	14	260
Fish	23244	1255	354	17139	985	—
Other foods	5	—	—	477	45	—
Grand Total	36164	2277	162	35122	1362	260

Attention was also paid to fresh foods such as fresh fruits, vegetables, fish, meat etc .., since they get rapidly deteriorated

The statistical table No. 14 gives a general survey of the food control work achieved by the Governmental and Provincial Councils staff during the year under review (milk excluded).

M I L K

Owing to the importance of milk as a principal diet, especially for infants and invalids, the section paid particular attention to its control.

Samples taken for chemical examination during this year has reached the figure of 15531 as compared to 6274 samples for 1936.

Table No. 15 shows the number of samples taken and the results of examination.

The Public Health authorities took active measures for the application of the Milk Regulations dated 18.5.1925 to all capitals of provinces wherein they had not been enforced.

These regulations are now in force in all capitals of provinces and Governorates with the exception of Beni-Suef town and Damietta governorate.

Arrêtés have also been issued during this year for the application of these Regulations to 44 Bandar towns and 2 health outposts (Tamia and Nazla, Fayoum Province).

2340 contraventions were drawn up during this year against unlicensed milk vendors and 406 licenses were issued during the year.

Details are shown in Table No. 16.

S T A F F

On the creation of the food control section at the end of the year 1936, and in order to exercise a strict control of foodstuffs throughout the country, eleven Sanitary Inspectors (overseers) were charged to act as Food Inspectors in addition to those already in service.

Credits for the creation of 6 food control gangs were sanctioned in the 1937/1938 budget. Each gang will be composed of a doctor, a food Inspector and a Sanitary Inspector (overseer).

These gangs will be charged with the control of foodstuffs in the important Governorates and capitals of provinces namely Alexandria, Port-Said, Mansourah, Tanta, Giza and Assiout.

In pursuance of the policy of the Ministry of Public Health of extending food control to all the Country, it has been decided to provide one Food Inspector for every Capital of province or Governorate where no food control gang exists, and another Food Inspector for all Markazes of the Province.

For the execution of this policy another eleven Sanitary Inspectors were commissioned at the end of this year to act as Food Inspectors.

SANITARY LEGISLATION RE FOODSTUFFS.

The present legislation is lacking in this respect.

The following project laws and regulations were accordingly laid down by the Ministry to meet the above requirements :

1. A Food Law in which all defects of the present legislation have been amended.
2. Project Regulations, regulating the manufacture, sale and use of colouring matters which may be added to foodstuffs.
3. An Itinerant Vendors Project Law to replace the old regulations of 31.1.1915 was drawn up by a special committee representing the Ministries of the Interior and Public Health and the legal department (Contentieux).
4. A projet Law for the protection of cattle against Tuberculosis, intended to prevent the transmission of the disease to man through milk, has been revised.
5. A new project Law for the control of Milk and its products i.e. cheese, butter, etc... is being prepared to replace the old milk regulations dated 18.5.1925. It is hoped that this law will be completed during the next year.
6. It was noticed that harmful preservatives were added to imported butter.
   A project Decree-law was, therefore, drawn up prohibiting the entry into Egypt of butter, unless accompanied by a certificate from the competent authority in the Country of origin to the effect that it is free from harmful preservatives. Food Salt, not exceeding 2% is the only preservative allowed).
7. It was also noticed that copper sulphate was added to imported canned vegetables to keep their green colour.

   A project Decree-law was, therefore, prepared prohibiting the entry into Egypt of canned vegetables unless accompanied by a certificate from the Competent Authority of the Country of origin to the effect that they are free from Copper Compounds.

RESOLUTIONS TAKEN DURING 1937. REGARDING FOODSTUFFS.

It was mentioned in last year's report (1936) that :-

A "Permanent Consultative Food Board", was constituted at the end of that year to study the various questions related to foodstuffs; legislative questions in particular.

The Board began to hold its meetings on 3.2.37.

During 1937, the Board drew up drafts of the following laws and regulations :-

1. The Food Law.
2. Regulations relative to colouring matters used in foodstuffs.
3. A law for the protection of milch cattle against Tuberculosis.
4. The Board also began the study of a law for the control of milk and its products.

Besides, the Board adopted the following resolutions which were approved by the Ministry and executed.

1. SAPONIN AND ITS ADDITION TO FOODSTUFFS.

a) The use of saponin in beverages is to be discontinued, except where such saponin forms an integral part of the essence or extract employed in the manufacture of the particular beverages (extrait Sarsaparilla).

b) The use of saponin is provisionally allowed in the manufacture of "*Halawa Tahinia*" at a rate of 0.5—1 gram of saponin to each kilogram of "*Halawa Tahinia*".

2. *AGWA* (compressed dates) *ESTABLISHMENTS:*

A survey of all places in which *AGWA* is prepared should be made and proprietors compelled to obtain licences according to the "Insanitary Establishments Law No. 13 of 1904" in order to impose such sanitary conditions as will safeguard the health of the public against dangers arising from preparing the stuff in insanitary establishments.

A special model conditions for such establishments has already been laid down.

3. THE CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS IN NILE BOATS.

Nile Boats have been considered as floating restaurants which should be licensed. Special attention is to be paid to the water supply, water installation, dumping of refuse and Kitchen.

4. Prohibition of adding phosphoric acid to aerated waters.

5. Imported vinegar.

Vinegar assigned for human consumption and containing less than 4% acetic acid is to be prohibited from entry into this Country. A Project Decree to this effect is now being prepared.

FOOD POISONING.

The number of cases of food poisoning reported during this year was 23 cases with one death taking place in 13 incidents, as against 187 cases and 15 deaths in the previous year.

The following table shows the distribution of the incidents :-

Table No. 13

	Village	Markaz	Mudiria	Date of Incident	No. of Cases	Suspected Contaminated Food	No. of Deaths
1.	Baga	Sohag	Girga	27/3/937	4	sweets picked out from the street.	1
2.	El Hamadieh	»	»	10/4/937	2	not exactly known.	—
3.	Géziret Schenduile	»	»	2/5/937	2	sour milk.	—
4.	Kawamel Bahry	»	»	4/5/937	2	poultry flesh.	—
5.	Akhmim	Akhmim	»	7/5/937	1	» »	—
6.	Souhag	Souhag	»	16/5/937	2	not exactly known.	—
7.	Belbeis	Belbeis	Sharkieh	17/3/937	2	sour milk.	—
8.	Hehya	Heyha	»	27/3/937	1	ice cream.	—
9.	Ezbet Sadek	Kafr el Zayat	Gharbieh	23/5/937	2	Koskosi	—
10.	Tansa	Beba	Beni Suef	30/4/937	2	meat.	—
11.	Attf	Wasta	» »	13/7/937	1	kofta from mutton	—
12.	Maasara Sawi	Senouris	Fayoum	22/5/937	1	koskosi.	—
13.	Mansourah	Mansourah	Dakhlieh	27/3/937	1	roast meat.	—
					23		1

Table No. 14

Showing details of food articles condemned, number of samples taken for analysis and results of analysis as well as number of prosecutions undertaken during 1937.

Kind of Sample	Foods Condemned							
	Number	Tins	Piece	Bottle	Kilog	Ardeb	Derham	Oke
a) Preserved Food :								
Jam	—	1427	—	—	—	—	—	16
Milk & Butter	—	782	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruits & Vegetables	—	10101	—	—	—	—	208	1006
Meat	—	605	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other kinds	—	23244	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total :	—	36164	—	—	—	—	162	2278
b) Oils :								
Olive oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
Lettuce oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sesame oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Linseed oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	—
Cotton-seed oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	142
Other edible oils	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	3
Total :	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	230

Samples taken				P. V. drawn for		No. of Samples not examined	Percentage of	
Number of Samples	Genuine	Adul-terated	Unfit	Adul-teration	Unfitness		Adul-teration	Unfitness
170	153	—	17	—	3	—	—	10
61	37	—	24	—	5	—	—	39.3
596	262	—	332	—	29	2	—	55.9
29	15	—	13	—	—	1	—	46.4
1037	412	—	598	—	27	27	—	59.2
14	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	35.7
1907	888	—	989	—	64	30	—	52.6
603	320	217	58	209	58	8	36.4	9.7
118	87	11	5	11	5	15	10.7	4.8
1894	1567	229	11	219	10	87	12.6	0.6
876	623	210	9	194	8	34	24.9	0.1
664	632	—	4	—	4	28	—	0.62
63	45	5	8	3	8	5	8.6	13.8
4218	3274	672	95	636	93	177	16.6	2.3

Table No. 14

Kind of Sample	FOODS CONDEMNED							
	Number	Tin	Piece	Bottle	Kilo	Ardeb	Derham	Oke
c) FRESH FOODS:								
Fruits & Vegetables	39667	—	—	—	—	—	80	41296
Fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	4336
Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	508
Poultry	35	—	—	—	—	—	80	19
Eggs	1473	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cream	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other kinds	1416	—	—	—	—	—	—	207
TOTAL	42591	—	—	—	—	—	135	46368
d) OTHER FOODS:								
Bread	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
Flour	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	179
Sweets	—	2719	438	—	—	—	—	652
Vinegar	—	—	—	185	—	—	—	309
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Coffee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Pepper							332	11
Halawa Tahinia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Masli Baladi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185
Artificial Masli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	—	—	—	—	—	—	232	5
Cheese	—	1	31	—	—	—	—	347
Aerated Waters	—	—	—	909	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic Drinks	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	8

Contined)

SAMPLES TAKEN				P.V. — DRAWN for		No. of Samples not examined	PERCENTAGE of	
Number of samples	Genuine	Adult-erated	Unfit	Adult-eration	Unfitness		Adult-eration %	Unfitness %
904	498	74	15	80	12	317	12.6	2.5
2501	2234	138	48	140	43	81	5.7	1.9
1937	1740	115	15	101	7	67	6.1	0.8
1251	528	692	3	658	2	28	56.5	0.2
4737	3752	36	3	33	2	946	0.9	0.08
5669	4765	320	—	303	—	584	6.2	—
893	529	251	1	248	—	112	32.1	0.12
46	42	4	—	4	—	—	8.7	—
4868	4160	324	57	284	56	327	7.1	1.0
85	77	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
2591	1740	118	15	116	15	718	6.3	0.8
338	323	8	1	6	1	6	2.4	0 3
1362	1214	46	74	45	—	28	3.4	5.5
1114	1055	44	5	40	—	10	4	0.4

Table No.

KIND OF SAMPLE	FOODS CONDEMNED							
	Number	Tin	Piece	Bottle	Kilo	Ardeb	Derham	Oke
d) OTHER FOODS:								
Non-alcoholic drinks	—	—	—	396	—	—	—	458
Cocoa	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harmful substances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preservatives	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colouring-matters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Cereals	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	102
Other kinds	—	8193	—	—	—	—	2157	633
TOTAL	—	10830	1126	1733	3	2	364	3058
Grand Total	42591	46994	1126	1733	3	2	5	51936

14 (Continued)

SAMPLES TAKEN				P. V. DRAWN for		No. of Samples not examined	PERCENTAGE of	
Number of Samples	Genuine	Adulterated	Unfit	Adulteration	Unfitness		Adulteration %	Unfitness %
242	223	1	11	1	2	7	4	4.7
128	116	2	—	2	—	10	1.7	—
239	176	3	1	3	1	59	1.6	0.5
247	231	12	2	9	1	2	5	0 8
407	369	16	1	2	—	21	4	0.2
120	73	—	14	—	3	13	--	—
1127	824	88	158	89	107	27	7.8	14
30786	24699	2292	424	2162	252	3371	8.36	1.54
36911	28861	2964	1508	2798	409	3578	8.89	4.52

Table No. 15

MILK CONTROL

Number of Simples Taken	Samples the results of which not yet received	Samples not examined (received broken, or coagulated)	Samples Examined	Genuine	Adulterated by removal of fat	Percentage of adulteration by removal of fat	Adulteration by adding water	Percentage of adulteration by adding water	Adulteration by removal of fat & by adding water	Percentage of adulteration by removal of fat & by adding water	Adulteration by adding Preservatives (formalin)	Percentage of adulteration by adding Preservatives
15,531	239	108	15,184	12,861	1,259	8.29 %	842	5 54 %	200	1.31 %	22	0.14 %

General Percentage for adulteration of Milk during the year : 15.28

Table No. 16

Application of the two arrêtés, bearing on :—

(1) Itinerant Vendors

(2) Sale and Transport of Milk ..... during 1937.

Arrêtés, bearing on Itinerant Vendors				Arrêtés, bearing on Sale & Transport of Milk.				
P. V. drawn	Licenses given	Districts to which the arrêtés were applied, during the year.		P. V. drawn	Licenses given	Districts to wich the arrêtés were applied, during the year.		
		Bandars of Mudirias (1)	Bandars of Markazes (2)			Bandars of Mudirias (3)	Bandars of Markazes (4)	Sanitary Out posts (5)
6625	445	3	16	2340	406	8	44	2

(1) Shebin El Kom, Beni-Suef and Asswan.

(2) Beba, Elwasta, Faqus, Bilbeis, Kafr-Sakr, Dikirnes, Bassiun, Menuf, Ashmun, Tala, Quesna, El Mahmudia, Sennuris, Etsa, Abshawai, Edfu.

(3) Tanta, Benha, Shebin El Kom, Damanhur, Fayum, Minia, Suhag, Asswan.

(4) Mahalla El Kobra, Dessuk, Kafr El Zayat, Samannud, Kafr El Sheikh, Zifta, Talkha, El Santa, Fouah, Abu Korkas, Beni Mazar, Hehia, Tukh, Menuf, Ashmun, Tala, Quesna, Sennuris, Abshawai, Etsa, Tahta, Tema, Akhmim, El Baliana, Mallawi, Deirut, Manfalut, Abu-Tig, Edfu, Kom-Ombu, Abu-Hommos, Kafr El Dawar, Rashid, El Mahmudia, El Delingat, Itai El Barud, Shubrakhit, Kom Hamada, Dikirnes, Fareskur, El Manzala, El Simbellwein, Aga, Mit Ghamr.

(5) Tamia (Sennuris 2) and El Nazlah (Etsa 2).

Table No. 17

Procès-verbaux, drawn up for adulteration and unfitness of foodstuffs, according to Provisions of the Penal Code.

Old Penal Code (Dated 1904)				New Penal Code (Dated 15.10.37)		
Art. 333 Mixed	Art. 229	Art. 302	Art. 336	Art. 266	Art. 347	Art. 383
29	72	4158	285	9	912	73

Total : 5538 Contraventions.

CHAPTER IV

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

I.—Incidence of Infectious Diseases

Typhus Fever :

During the year under review, this disease appeared in all Provinces and Governorates of Egypt, with the exception of the Red Sea Province. The frequent shifting of labourers between Lower and Upper Egypt and *vice-versa* helped the spread of the disease. The Provinces mostly affected were, according to the degree of infection, Gharbia, Beheira, Dakahlia and Menoufia.

2,083 cases, with 311 deaths, occurred during the year. The case-mortality rate was, therefore, 14·9 per cent.

The figures for this year were lower than those of the two preceding years.

The outbreak of typhus fever usually begins during the last quarter of the year. The incidence tends to rise until it reaches its highest peak during the second quarter of the year ; then it begins to subside.

Table No. 18 gives the number of cases and deaths of infectious diseases, typhus included, which occurred during the years 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Table No. 19 gives the number of typhus cases which occurred during each of the four quarters of the year.

15,276 blood specimens were taken for Weil Felix examination by the Public Health units. Of these, 1,939 proved to be positive, as can be seen from Table No. 20.

Typhoid Fever :

5,209 cases, with 1,135 deaths, were recorded during the year. The ratio of deaths to cases was thus 21·9 per cent.

Table No. 18 gives the number of cases and deaths during 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Table No. 21 gives the number of cases and deaths which occurred in various parts of the country during 1937 every 4 weeks.

110,551 persons were inoculated against typhoid fever by Medical Officers of the Ministry. Of these 44,916 persons were given one injection and 65,635 were injected twice.

Table No. 22 gives the number of inoculations made in each Province or Governorate.

During the previous year, 51034 persons were given one injection and 109,945 two injections.

Small-pox:

Only one case of small-pox occurred during the year and was subsequently cured, as against 3 cases during the previous year, 165 in 1935 and 1,344 in 1934.

It is expected that this disease shall be entirely eradicated from the country.

The population of Menufia and Beheira Provinces are being re-vaccinated by the Ministry. The general vaccination, in these two Provinces, will be accomplished early in 1938.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever :

The number of cases of this disease, which occurred during the year, was 172, of which 129 died; *i.e.* a case-mortality rate of 75 per cent.

Table No. 18 shows the number of cases and deaths from this disease which occurred during 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Table No. 23 gives the number of cases which occurred during 1937, distributed amongst Provinces and Governorates.

No real epidemic outbreak of this disease has occurred in the country since 1932, during which 4,508 cases were recorded.

Measles:

11,502 cases of measles were recorded during the year, of which 2,550 ended in death.

The case-mortality rate has thus fallen during the last four years in the following order:—

34·7 per cent in 1934, 33 per cent in 1935, 30·6 per cent in 1936, 22 per cent in 1937.

Table No. 18 gives the number of cases and deaths in 1935, 1936, and 1937.

Influenza :

10,521 cases occurred during the year, of which 487 died. The case-mortality rate was thus 4·6 per cent.

Table No. 18 gives the number of cases and deaths during the years 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Diphtheria :

The number of cases reported this year was 1,847, of which 887 died. The case-mortality rate thus attained 48 per cent.

Table No. 18 gives the number of cases and deaths in 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Parents were advised to immunise their children with the anatoxin, and Table No. 24 gives the number of persons inoculated in all Governorates and Provinces.

Notwithstanding this immunisation, the following diphtheria cases occurred:—

Year	After 1st injection	After 2nd injection	After 3rd injection
1935	10	1	1
1936	6	4	—
1937	5	2	5

Local reaction was observed in some cases, rise of temperature for periods not exceeding 2 days in others, while some cases suffered from vomiting and diarrhœa, without ill effects.

Plague :

The Provinces of Lower Egypt were practically free from this epidemic, with the exception of one Bubonic case in Dakahlia Province, which was subsequently cured, and one septicæmic death, out of hospital, in Beheira. The remaining cases occurred in Assiut and Girga Provinces. In Assiut Province, 64 cases occurred of which 58 were at Manfalout, 3 septicæmic deaths out of hospital at Abnoub and one case at each of the districts of Assiut, Abu Tig and Badary. Seven cases occurred in Girga Province of which three took place at Tahta, one at Akhmim, 2 at Suhag and one at Girga, all being septicæmic and died out of hospital.

Table No. 26 gives the number of cases in Provinces and Governorates, the number of persons inoculated against plague and the number of rats caught during the campaign against the disease.

Table No. 27 gives the number of cases distributed amongst districts of the Provinces affected.

Table No. 28 gives the number of cases which occurred during the years 1935, 1936 and 1937.

A campaign, aimed at exterminating rats, was conducted in all villages in which plague cases occurred. Consequently 76,205 rats were caught alive, and 34 were found dead.

A permanent rat-hunting campaign is maintained in the Ports of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez. Rats caught, are sent to the laboratories of the Quarantine Board for examination. The following return gives the number of rats examined and the number of fleas found on them :—

Number	Alexandria	Port Said	Suez
Rats	6,351	4,853	1,464
Fleas	6,304	12,172	949

The number of cultures, taken throughout the year from patients, alive or dead, throughout the country, was 6419, of which 117 were taken from persons alive and 6302 from dead persons (*see* Table 25).

The result of Bacteriological examination was as follows :—

Alive				Dead			
Neg.	Pos.	Susp.	Indef.	Neg.	Pos.	Susp.	Indef.
41	24	25	27	2,622	52	94	3,534

Permits for transport of rags :

During the year under review, 4436 permits were granted for the transport of rags, of which 121 were for transport by boats, 4,197 by motor lorries and 118 by Railways.

II.—Protecting the Country against the Importation of Epidemics

All passengers, arriving from infected quarters abroad, are subjected to sanitary surveillance, especially pilgrims returning from the Holy Lands.

Pilgrims :

9,703 Egyptian Pilgrims proceeded this year to the Hedjaz, of whom 8 died in Hedjaz and Tor, and two after their return home.

After the return of pilgrims, 6 fell sick with influenza, one with dysentery two with malignant malaria, one with benign tertian malaria and one with chronic nephritis and heart failure.

All pilgrims were, as usual, inoculated against cholera and typhoid and vaccinated for small-pox before their departure. The instructions regarding the sanitary control of pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz for the statutory period were carried out.

A medical Mission composed of a sufficient staff supplied with ample drugs, was sent to the Hedjaz this year. This mission was divided into two parties, the one proceeded to Medina, the other to Mecca. The two parties having performed their duties with the pilgrims at Arafat and Muna, and the pilgrimage ceremonies having been completed, one of the two parties proceeded to Medina and thence to Yombo while the other to Jedda. Both parties then returned to Egypt, after the return of all Egyptian pilgrims from the Hedjaz.

The number of patients, who were treated in the out-patients clinic, during the presence of the mission in the Hedjaz, was 4,605 irrespective of nationality.

The Ministry has also placed both routes of the Eastern desert and the Red Sea under Sanitary Control.

Passengers Control :

Out of 30,300 passengers arriving in Egypt, 30,254 (99·84 per cent) were observed. 22,260 arrived *via* Kantara ; of these 22,242, or 99·91 per cent, were observed.

Table No. 18

Infectious Diseases in Egypt during 1935, 1936 and 1937

Diseases	Cases			Deaths		
	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
Plague	40	77	73	26	53	47
Typhus	3,151	2,757	2,083	526	389	311
Small-Pox	165	3	1	19	1	—
Typhoid	4,334	4,832	5,209	1,037	1,105	1,135
Relapsing Fever	—	2	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever...	56	70	57	3	2	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	240	153	172	200	123	129
Encephalitis	4	5	8	5	1	5
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	13	6	8	2	3	5
Anthrax	14	5	3	2	5	4
Diphtheria	2,181	1,756	1,847	1,052	842	887
Measles	6,664	8,309	11,502	2,025	3,010	2,550
Whooping Cough	1,620	2,044	2,592	135	191	153
Parotitis (Mumps) ...	893	1,117	1,105	24	29	17
Undulant Fever	15	13	19	2	1	8
Leprosy	189	156	312	68	57	55
Tetanus	412	371	404	294	247	289
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4,534	4,821	5,077	2,381	2,528	2,349
Chicken-Pox	1,302	1,166	1,369	13	18	21
Influenza	7,317	8,956	10,521	400	485	487
Puerperal Septicaemia...	460	474	469	392	407	393
Dysentery	2,468	2,979	2,514	520	545	461
Erysipelas	3,483	4,042	4,320	751	864	935
Malaria	7,560	20,985	36,238	62	129	141
Dengue	1	4	2,807	—	1	50
Infectious Jaundice ...	7	2	4	5	1	4
Glanders	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rabies	10	24	45	18	27	45
Total	47,133	65,129	88,759	9,963	11,067	10,487

Table No. 19

Typhus Cases notified during 1937

Governorates and Provinces	1st quarter		2nd quarter		3rd quarter		4th quarter		Total	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Cairo	33	10	62	22	2	—	6	3	103	35
Alexandria	24	5	26	8	23	3	14	1	87	17
Ismailia	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Port-Said	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	—
Damietta	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Suez	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	4	—
Southern Desert ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Desert... ...	2	—	12	—	1	1	—	—	15	1
Red Sea Section ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beheira	130	21	273	37	15	2	5	1	423	61
Dakahlia	87	22	237	37	37	2	1	—	362	61
Gharbia	65	3	484	38	41	3	—	—	590	44
Menufia	63	9	79	13	5	—	—	—	147	22
Qaliubia	7	2	29	5	—	—	2	1	38	8
Sharkia	11	7	31	13	1	—	1	—	44	20
Aswan	23	1	20	6	—	—	—	—	43	7
Assiut	10	—	13	—	14	1	1	—	38	1
Beni Suef	—	—	8	1	1	—	1	—	10	1
Fayum	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	1
Girga	2	2	22	6	8	—	2	—	34	8
Giza	1	—	13	4	3	3	1	—	18	7
Minia	28	3	3	—	5	—	—	—	36	3
Qena	1	—	75	12	1	—	—	—	77	12
Total ...	491	86	1,392	204	165	15	35	6	2,083	311

Table No. 20

Typhus Specimens

Provinces and Governorates	Typhus specimens		Positive		Negative		Clinical
	Alive	After death	Alive	After death	Alive	After death	
Assuit	88	92	7	1	81	91	--
Giza	197	79	2	1	195	78	—
Beni-Suef	55	137	—	—	—	134	35
Minia	274	81	37	—	237	81	38
Girga*	661	135	31	3	630	114	—
Qena	765	45	81	—	684	45	4
Aswan	256	6	34	—	222	6	2
Dakahlia	2,358	1,101	420	19	1,938	1,082	27
Menufia	1,009	740	120	—	862	740	16
Qaliubia	219	141	—	—	219	141	—
Gharbia	3,677	778	568	21	3,109	757	16
Sharkia	303	176	18	28	285	148	4
Damietta	338	—	9	—	329	—	1
Suez	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Alexandria	1,293	—	99	—	1,184	—	11
Port-Said	420	—	35	—	374	—	11
Barrani Hospital	75	—	5	—	70	—	2
Mariut ,, ...	22	1	6	1	16	—	—
Dabaa ,, ...	112	—	4	—	108	—	—
Matruh ,, ...	36	—	3	—	33	—	—
Sallum ,, ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Dakhla ,, ...	7	—	—	—	7	—	—
Arish ,, ...	8	—	1	—	7	—	—
Siwa ,, ...	4	—	1	—	3	—	—
Beheira	2,302	1,046	450	23	1,852	1,023	983
Fayum	793	—	4	—	787	—	2
Total	15,276	4,558	1,939	97	13,237	4,440	1,152

* 18 Unfit for examination.

Tabl

Notified Cases of Typhoid durin

Gov. & Prov.	1—4		5—8		9—12		13—16		17—20		21—24	
	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
Cairo	65	20	51	16	63	16	102	15	178	37	279	54
Alexandria	15	5	24	2	15	5	21	4	31	2	33	6
Ismaïlia	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Port Saïd	3	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	8	1
Damietta	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	3	—
Suez	—	—	4	2	2	--	1	—	5	1	3	2
Frontiers Districts	6	2	7	1	2	1	1	—	3	—	5	—
Behera	25	2	33	3	32	7	35	6	7	4	28	7
Dakahlia	40	10	37	13	21	10	42	11	33	9	43	14
Gharbia	7	—	22	2	52	4	53	6	9	2	32	10
Menufia	6	1	9	1	17	2	28	4	8	2	11	2
Qaliubia	7	—	6	—	8	2	9	6	15	2	19	2
Sharkia	2	1	8	1	7	1	17	1	6	1	10	2
Asswan	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Assiut	9	5	6	1	7	3	6	2	12	4	12	3
Beni Suef	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Fayum	8	1	9	2	2	—	1	—	4	—	6	—
Girga	5	4	3	1	4	1	6	2	3	1	11	1
Giza	7	1	9	6	7	—	9	1	16	3	8	5
Minia	3	—	4	—	4	1	6	—	3	1	12	2
Qena	6	1	3	—	1	—	16	5	10	2	6	3
Grand Total	216	53	242	52	249	53	360	64	347	71	534	114

No. 21

937 given every four weeks.

25 – 28		29—32		33—36		37—40		41—44		45—48		49—52		Total	
C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
308	74	312	72	311	65	243	55	131	48	91	43	97	39	2231	554
71	16	131	15	145	27	161	27	97	18	54	8	41	5	839	140
—	1	1	—	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	13	3
7	—	6	3	12	2	20	1	21	3	10	1	4	1	98	12
7	—	10	1	5	1	2	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	40	5
5	—	16	—	14	4	7	2	8	—	8	—	3	1	76	12
14	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	2	—	2	2	50	6
15	1	7	4	8	1	6	4	7	3	7	—	10	1	220	43
27	5	25	10	36	6	15	5	13	4	16	6	10	—	358	103
29	7	25	5	18	1	17	2	14	6	10	5	7	1	295	51
19	3	5	2	3	3	7	2	14	1	4	1	—	—	131	24
17	3	12	4	8	1	11	2	17	10	9	3	6	1	144	36
12	2	4	2	3	—	2	—	7	—	6	—	5	2	89	13
3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	12	1
6	2	16	2	13	1	8	2	19	1	15	1	17	5	146	32
7	1	5	3	6	1	6	—	2	—	4	2	1	—	39	7
9	1	4	2	6	—	7	—	7	—	1	—	4	4	68	10
9	4	7	4	20	4	8	1	7	1	8	3	4	—	95	27
12	2	12	2	7	5	17	—	8	3	3	1	1	1	116	31
10	1	11	—	10	1	7	—	8	2	8	—	2	—	88	8
7	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	4	—	3	2	61	17
594	125	614	132	628	124	550	106	392	102	263	74	220	65	5209	1135

Table No. 22

VACCINATION AGAINST TYPHOID FEVER DURING 1937.

GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE	ONE INJECTION	2 INJECTIONS	TOTAL
CAIRO	20209	18622	38831
ALEXANDRIA	17698	1020	18718
SUEZ	143	785	928
CANAL ZONE	75	1813	1888
DAMIETTA	1	1125	1126
BEHERA	—	2099	2099
GHARBIA	60	5749	5809
MENUFIA	158	3432	3590
DAKAHLIA	1089	7319	8408
SHARKIA	—	1524	1524
QALIUBIA	3420	3420	6840
GIZA	78	3060	3138
BENI SUEF	83	590	673
FAYUM	—	767	767
MINIA	1586	1962	3548
ASSIUT	24	2772	2796
GIRGA	8	6715	6723
QENA	10	1557	1567
ASSWAN	—	344	344
FRONTIER DISTRICTS	274	960	1234
GRAND TOTAL	44916	65635	110551

Table No. 23

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

CASES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR 1937.

GOVERNORATES & PROVINCES	CASES	DEATHS
Cairo	35	20
Alexandria	26	13
Ismailia	6	7
Port-Said	26	15
Damietta	—	2
West Desert	1	—
Sinai	1	—
Behera	5	4
Dakahlia	14	17
Gharbia	12	10
Menufia	3	4
Qaliubia	5	3
Sharkia	18	16
Assiut	2	2
Fayum	7	4
Girga	4	2
Giza	3	4
Minia	3	4
Qena	1	2
TOTAL	172	129

Table No. 24

IMMUNISATION WITH DIPHTHERIA ANATOXIN DURING 1937.

GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE	One Inject.	2 Inject.	3 Inject.	Number of diphth. cases which occurred after			
				1 Inj.	2nd.	3rd.	No. of Letters
Cairo	92164	64622	48276	—	—	—	—
Alexandria	6545	3404	4176	2	—	4	—
Suez	1240	934	1237	—	—	—	—
Canal Zone	122	213	4385	—	—	—	3709
Damietta	52	49	593	—	—	—	1559
Behera	1141	862	1095	—	—	—	275
Gharbia	598	984	6745	—	—	—	5784
Menufia	1562	1147	4253	—	—	—	1683
Dakahlia	975	545	2722	—	—	—	1694
Sharkia	52	47	2288	—	—	—	1591
Qaliubia	199	192	4089	—	—	—	2735
Giza	—	14	1105	—	—	—	712
Fayum	652	415	705	—	—	—	3000
Beni Suef	601	601	1369	—	—	—	463
Minia	10993	8174	8037	—	—	—	2309
Assiut	904	799	3061	—	—	—	2739
Girga	335	354	3721	—	—	—	1896
Qena	712	1372	7102	3	—	—	930
Aswan	612	555	1608	—	—	—	897
Front. Dists.	3927	3287	3318	—	2	1	2251
Total	123386	88570	109885	5	2	5	34227

OBSERVATIONS NOTICED ON PERSONS INOCULATED.

Siwa Oasis : Slight redness.

El Kharga : Local reaction in some; local and general reaction in others; some, no reaction whatever.

El Kosseir : Local reaction in all. Rise of temperature in elders.

Canal Governorate : Slight rise of temperature in some; some suffered from diarrhoa for a few days. Slight skin eruption appeared on some.

Dakahlia : Some children suffered from acute fever which continued for two days, without complications.

Beni Suef : Temperature of about 40 persons rose to 39.5° and subsided the following day.

Minia : Some cases suffered from redness.

Qena : Swelling and local inflammation. Fever in some cases, sometimes shivering and sometimes vomiting.

Table No. 25

NUMBER OF CULTURES TAKEN FOR PLAGUE EXAMINATION during 1937.

Governorate or Province	No. of Specimens Taken		From Live Patients				From Dead Patients			
	Alive	Dead	Neg.	Pos.	Susp.	Ind.	Neg.	Pos.	Susp.	Ind.
Giza	—	150	—	—	—	—	37	—	2	111
Damietta	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Alexandria	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beni Suef	—	151	—	—	—	—	94	—	5	52
Sharkia	—	297	—	—	—	—	74	—	1	222
Gharbia	1	928	1	—	—	—	274	—	—	654
Menufia	—	528	—	—	—	—	209	—	4	315
Qaliubia	1	326	1	—	—	—	144	—	—	182
Assiut	48	256	—	55	24	—	86	9	31	96
Girga	1	252	1	—	—	—	239	7	6	—
Asswan	—	45	—	—	—	—	14	—	4	27
Port Said	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Dakahlia	11	1371	4	1	—	7	545	—	17	808
Behera	23	897	23	—	—	—	524	1	3	369
Qena	1	186	—	—	1	—	39	—	2	127
Minia	18	440	2	—	—	16	151	—	16	273
Suez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sidi Barrani Hospital	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Fayum	2	485	1	—	—	—	191	—	2	292
Total	117	6302	41	56	25	27	2622	17	94	3534

Table No. 26

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAGUE CASES

Town or District	Governorate or Province	Total Number of Cases.
Simbellawein	Dakahlia	1
Raml	Behera	1
Abnub	Assiut	3
Assiut	,,	1
El Badary	,,	1
Abu Tig	,,	1
Manfalut	,,	58
Tahta	Girga	3
Akhmim	,,	1
Suhag	,,	2
Girga	,,	1
Grand Total		73

3808 persons were given one injection of plague vaccine and 44307 were given two injections.

76205 rats were caught during the Plague campaign.

Table

DETAILS OF PLAGUE

No	Governorate or Province	District	Village	Duration of Disease		Cases from last year
				From	to	
1	Behera	Raml	El Combaniet El-Englisia.	18/	12/37	—
1	Dakahlia	Simbellawain	Kombora	10/4/37	21/4/37	—
1	Assiut	Abnub	Awlad Sérag	6/1	/37	—
2	,,	,,	Shanabla	6/2	/37	—
3	,,	,,	Beni Morr	2/9	/37	—
1	,,	Assiut	El Zawia	22/3/37	30/3/37	—
1	,,	Badari	El.Faroukia	10/4	/37	—
1	,,	Abu-Tig	El Doueir	14/4/37	17/5,37	—
1	,,	Manfalut	Mir	22/3/37	23/5/37	—
2	,,	,,	Qussia	23/3/37	3/6/37	—
3	,,	,,	Menshat El Soghra	30/3/37	5/5/37	—
4	,,	,,	Nazali-Ganoub	4/4/37	5/5/37	—
5	,,	,,	El Cheikh Idriss	3/4/37	28/4/37	—
6	,,	,,	Beni Idriss	4/4/37	5/5/37	—
7	,,	,,	Temsahia	21/4/37	23/5/37	—
8	,,	,,	El Ansar	6/5	/37	—
1	Girga	Tahta	Banga	28/2	/37	—
2	,,	,,	Geridat	11/5	/37	—
3	,,	,,	El Gazazra	25/6	/37	—
1	,,	Akhmim	Sawamâ Shark	3/3	/37	—
1	,,	Suhag	Maragha	1/5	/37	—
1	,,	Girga	Beit El Khoreibi	27/10	/37	—
					Total	—

. 27

ASES IN 1937.

New Cases				Discharged			Remaining under treatment	Died out of Hospital			TOTAL	
Bubonic	Septic.	Pneum.	Total	Died	Cured	Total		Bubonic	Septic.	Pneum.	Cases	Deaths
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
10	3	—	13	9	4	13	—	—	—	—	13	9
15	3	—	18	13	5	18	—	1	2	—	21	16
10	1	—	11	4	7	11	—	1	—	—	12	5
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
6	1	—	7	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	7	2
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
47	9	—	56	30	26	56	—	3	14	—	73	47

Table No. 28

SHOWING PLAGUE CASES & DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEARS 1935, 1936 AND 1937

YEAR	CASES	DEATHS
1935	49	26
1936	77	53
1937	73	47

Table No. 29

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO FEVER HOSPITALS IN 1937.

Governorate or Town.	Number of patients	Number of Beds	
		Free	On Payment
Cairo	10041	591	179
Alexandria	6498	234	4
Tanta	1297	120	—
Mansurah	1899	37	6
Damanhur	1212	70	—
Shebin El Kom	790	32	4
Zagazig	1165	64	—
Port Said	861	77	21
Suez	1078	80	5
Damietta	700	38	—
Beni Suef	648	24	—
Minia	665	32	—
Assiut	904	71	1
Luxor	313	36	7
Qena	237	20	—
Total	28308	1526	227

CHAPTER V

HEALTH INSPECTORATES SECTION.

Routine and General Inspections :

Periodical inspections of all the units of the Inspectorates Section, were carried out by the Director, Sub-Director and Inspectors of the Section who, during enquiries, gave valuable instructions and advice for the proper execution of the work. As a result of these inspections the work is now carried out in a most satisfactory manner. The total number of enquiries carried out during the year was 708 while the number of inspections made was 1822.

Sub-Division of Health Offices :

The Ministry spares no effort in carrying out its health programme which aims at dividing the Country into units of 30,000 inhabitants each, with a Medical Officer, a midwife, two Sanitary Supervisors, an assistant Disinfector and the adequate number of junior staff appointed to every unit.

The necessary credits for the creation of 10 such units have been granted this year. 10 Health Offices have actually been created at the following localities :-

1. El Agouzein (Dessuk District).
2. Byala (Shirbeen »).
3. Teira (Talkha »).
4. Tanah (Mansura »).
5. Nedeiba (Damanhur »).
6. Balansura (Abu Qerkas »).
7. Sanabu (Deirut »).
8. Meir (Manfalut »).
9. Bardees (Baliana »).
10. Hegaza (Qus »).

The appropriate number of medical officers, midwives, sanitary overseers and other officials and junior staff have been appointed to these units. It is worthy of mention that the medical officers appointed, are wholetime officers, i.e., they are not allowed private practice, on the grounds that they are granted an annual sum as remuneration. Thus their whole time and energy will be devoted to their official duties.

Fever Hospitals.

The Ministry is acting earnestly at the creation, renovation and re-organisation of fever hospitals all over the country. (See table No. 29).

A Fever hospital has already been established at Suhag, where treatment commenced as soon as the necessary staff was appointed.

Medico-Legal Work:

The number of medico-legal cases examined by the medical officers of the Ministry throughout Egypt, excluding the Frontier Districts, was 29,229 accidental, and 100,091 criminal cases as compared with 22,567 and 108,034 cases respectively in the preceding year.

Table No. 30 shows in detail, the number of accidental and criminal cases occurring during the year.

Prostitutes:

The total number of prostitutes on the registers this year amounted to 3535, as compared with 3507 in the previous year. The number of examinations carried out was 118,682 as against 114,720 in the previous year. 888 cases of syphilis, 1631 of soft chancre, were detected, as contrasted with 479 and 1650 respectively in the preceding year.

FRONTIER DISTRICTS MEDICAL SERVICE

1 — Infectious Diseases :

The state of public health in the Frontier Districts was more satisfactory, this year, than it had been last year. Malaria cases fell from 952 with 25 deaths last year, to 417 cases with 5 deaths this year. Influenza cases dropped from 1063 with 78 deaths in 1936, to 555 cases with 14 deaths in 1937.

Other infectious diseases were comparatively few this year. This is shown clearly in the following table No. 32.

2 — Births and Deaths :

There were 4,337 births amongst a population of about 97,000 inhabitants or a birth-rate of about 44.5 per thousand, and 2,984 deaths or a death-rate of about 30.7 per thousand. This is compared with a birth-rate of about 45 per thousand last year.

The decrease in the death-rate this year is due to the reinforcement of British and Egyptian troops camping in the western desert during 1936 and the flow of labourers for the construction of roads. Deaths among soldiers and workmen were being entered in the Health Office Registers. Now, as these troops have left the western desert, the death ratio returned to the usual level.

3 — Hospitals and Health Offices Out-Patient Clinics :

Some 208,419 patients attended the in and out-patient departments of the Frontier Districts Hospitals and Health Offices during 1937 as against 239614 in the previous year. This decrease is due to the evacuation of troops and labourers from the western desert. The number of patients attending the hospitals, although showing a decrease, is still satisfactory, as it shows that bedouins have diverted from their old custom, and are seeking treatment in hospitals. 1193 surgical operations were performed during 1937 as against 1037 in 1936.

The combating of endemic and eye diseases is still the subject of this Ministry's keen interest. Whenever necessary, Specialits are delegated to these regions to treat patients.

Propaganda cars are also being sent to these remote districts so as to project films teaching the bedouins how to lead a sanitary life.

A Health Office has been inaugurated this year at El Hammam (Mariut Line).

Tabe No. 30

REGISTRED PROSTITUTES

Locality	Number of Prostitutes on the Registers	Number of examinations performed thereon	Number of those found diseased			Number of complaints against prostitutes being cause of infection	Number of examinations performed for the purpose	Number of women found in secret houses	Number of examinations performed thereon	Number of patients of venereal clinics
			Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid					
Zagazig	652	24,273	364	615	54	135	135	108	108	120,771
Tanta	273	6,823	54	189	120	62	62	196	195	43,772
Minia	399	6,956	48	345	46	82	82	134	105	58,805
Qena	429	11,983	30	299	59	20	20	2	2	33,956
Alexandria	663	30,706	343	16	243	9	—	—	—	—
Cairo	1,119	37,941	49	175	59	113	113	2,893	2,893	—
Total	3,535	118,682	888	1,631	581	412	412	3,333	3,303	257,304

Table No. 31

MEDICO—LEGAL WORK

Locality	Slight Cases		Serious Cases		Fatal Cases		TOTAL	
	Crim.	Accid.	Crim.	Accid.	Crim.	Accid.	Crim.	Accid.
Gharbia	6379	1789	662	330	467	477	7508	2596
Menufia	4457	980	615	274	104	230	5176	1484
Sharkia	3653	865	325	327	86	268	4064	1460
Qualiubia	1713	903	131	177	64	200	1908	1280
Dakahlia	6198	1381	435	1289	391	457	7024	3127
Behera	4895	1168	484	277	86	250	5465	1695
Giza	2731	698	195	149	18	121	2944	968
Fayum	1926	644	437	348	134	148	2497	1140
Beni Suef	2801	371	146	84	37	141	2984	596
Minia	4130	769	363	284	167	229	4660	1282
Assiut	5502	1513	428	175	172	260	6102	1948
Girga	4635	1267	1108	329	266	380	6009	1976
Qena	2902	661	241	93	89	275	3232	1029
Asswan	808	250	71	29	9	77	888	356
Damietta	1035	488	9	9	6	44	1050	541
Canal Ismailia	1762	1577	227	97	15	42	2004	1716
Suez	1013	415	—	1	14	13	1027	429
Total	56540	15739	5877	4272	2125	3612	64542	23623

Table

FRONTIER DISTRICTS

Locality	Population	Births	Deaths	Vaccination			Malaria		Influenza	
				Successful	Unsuccessful	Total	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Amria	10,170	523	396	332	37	369	3	—	18	—
El-Hammam	3,039	34	16	30	—	30	—	—	—	—
Dabaa	3,780	140	86	81	2	83	36	—	70	—
Matruh	9,417	378	306	269	39	308	—	—	257	9
Barani	7,609	220	200	125	10	135	—	—	16	2
Sallum	4,227	87	52	58	15	73	—	—	—	—
Siwa	3,551	131	149	82	28	110	4	1	9	2
Baharia	6,586	325	209	300	25	325	—	—	—	—
Kharga	8,584	544	362	336	90	426	—	—	1	—
Dakhla	17,116	808	552	453	152	605	255	3	3	—
Kantara (east)	8,669	356	158	297	18	315	64	—	—	—
Arish	7,500	473	252	400	71	471	46	—	56	—
Tor	2,013	27	45	16	5	21	—	—	—	—
Kosseir	2,650	131	118	120	6	126	9	1	11	1
Safaga	850	19	8	20	—	20	—	—	114	—
Hurgada	2,000	141	75	162	2	164	—	—	—	—
Total	97,761	4,337	2,984	3,081	500	3,581	417	5	555	14

No. 32

VITAL STATISTICS

Dysentery		Typhoid		Small-pox		Whooping Cough		Measles		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		Visits of Out-patients	Number of Impa-tients	Total	No. of Opera tions.
Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths				
—	—	14	1	—	—	8	—	77	6	—	—	20,576	263	20,839	24
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,764	—	1,764	—
27	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,356	—	3,356	23
16	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	60	6	—	—	19,892	356	20,248	329
—	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,309	122	9,431	77
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,036	66	5,102	54
8	3	1	1	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	6,106	130	6,236	65
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,929	—	8,929	52
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234	40	1	—	32,602	99	32,701	16
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,884	259	5,143	126
—	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	17,237	—	17,237	50
13	—	4	2	—	—	22	—	118	14	1	1	34,912	208	35,120	113
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	7,975	—	7,975	72
58	1	—	—	16	—	3	—	232	26	—	—	9,864	263	10,127	68
64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	6,420	175	6,595	45
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	11,616	—	11,616	79
194	5	63	9	17	—	51	1	741	92	2	1	206,478	1,941	208,419	1,193

CHAPTER VI

CHILD — WELFARE.

Attendance was great at all the Child-Welfare Centres this year, and particularly, at the travelling Centres. The facilities for welfare available at these centres have induced the various provincial and municipal Councils to assign the necessary credits for the creation of such centres. Thus, a new travelling child-welfare centre has been decided upon in Menufia province, in addition to the centre which was created in the preceding year. Two other centres have been created in Minia and Assiut provinces.

The Ministry, on the other hand, decided to create three more travelling centres : one is being created in Qena province, the other has been created in Béhéra province and the third will be created in Sharkia province. Three permanent child-welfare centres were also established at Sherbin, Samannoud and Edfu.

It is worthy of mention that the activities of the child-welfare centres are not only restricted to the care of the child but they are also extended to the mother, and sometimes, to the father. The mothers are instructed on personal and general health problems, on safeguarding against disease, and the care of their children. Health-visitors pay "follow-up" visits to see that these instructions are carried out. The medical officers often talk to husbands laying stress upon the necessity of following the instructions, given by the centre both for their own and their family's benefit. They are advised to seek treatment from infectious or venereal diseases. The instructions of the centres are fully appreciated by the inhabitants.

The total number of confinements, undertaken by the Child—Welfare Centres, was 56,627 as against 48,733 last year. The number of old pregnants who attended at the various centres was 291,684 as against 264,597 in 1936. The number of new pregnants was 69,120 as against 60,809 in 1936.

— 1,309,710 children attended these centres as against 1,225,761 during the previous year, exclusive of 358,531 sick children who called for treament, as against 41,879 in 1936.

65,300 blood specimens for wassermann reaction were examined during the year as against 58,522 during last year. Of the 65,300 specimens, 4,366 were found positive.

Dayas (Midwives) Schools

The number of schools for Dayas during the year remains the same as that of last year; no new schools have been inaugurated. During 1937, the Cairo Dayas School of the Kitchner's Memorial Hospital attended 2178 deliveries, of which 2060 were achieved at home and 66 at the school, besides numerous home visits during puerperium. 199 Dayas have been authorised to practise midwifery this year. Inspectresses are continually inspecting the work of Dayas throughout the country. The reports submitted by these inspectresses, involved the withdrawal of 11 permits from Dayas who had failed to perform their duties to the satisfaction of the Ministry. On the other hand, 114 Dayas died during the year.

The Ministry is confident, however, that the time will come when new graduates will replace the old regime Dayas in Egypt.

Foundlings Homes

The following is a statement of the children admitted to Foundlings Homes during 1937.

A. — Cairo Foundlings Home.

1 —	Foundlings	admitted during 1937	165
	»	remaining from previous year	307
2 —	»	died during 1937	92
	»	adopted	12
3 —	»	remaining up to december 31, 1937	367
	»	with wet nurses	226
	»	at wards	141

B. — Alexandria Hospital Foundlings Home.

1 —	Foundlings	admitted during 1937	105
	»	remaining from previous year	150
2 —	»	adopted	7
	»	died during 1937	80
3 —	»	remaining until december 31, 1937	168
	»	with wet nurses	142
	»	at wards	26

Children Dispensaries.

Only one child dispensary remains at Port Said. The Shebin-el-Kom dispensary has been converted into a Child Welfare Centre.

The following is a statement of the work achieved at Port Said dispensary :-

	Number of patients visits		Number of working days	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
Port Said	42,223	46,402	300	295

Table No. 33

Children Wards in Hospitals

	Number of patients visits	
	1936	1937
Alexandria children ward	18407	19047
Benha children ward	24241	21059
Assiut children ward	28429	32039
Mit Ghamr children ward	35805	30951

Table No. 34

The following statement shows the work done at the Child—Welfare Centres during the year 1937 as compared with that of 1936 :—

CASES	1936	1937
Old pregnants	264,597	291,684
New pregnants	60,809	69,120
Pregnants suffering from gonorrhoea	2	11
Blood specimens taken	58,522	65,300
Children attendance at the Centres	1,225,761	1,309,710
Children attendance at the out-patients' Departments	41,879	358,531
Circumcision operations	2,387	2,128
Infants vaccinated against small-pox	29.536	27,620
Infants inoculated against diphtheria	17,136	17,372
Confinements undertaken by mowallidas (midwives)	19,731	20,364

CASES	1936	1937
Confinements undertaken by asst. mowallidas	28,905	36,213
Confinements undertaken by M. Os.	97	50
Confinements from outside (not registered)	2,866	51,215
Total number of confinements	48,733	56,627
Registered pregnants not confined by C.W. Centres	1,202	860
Cases of confinements referred to Hospitals	1,014	1,069
Confinements taking pace before arrival of C.W.C. Staff.	6,707	3,092
Still births at full term	568	255
Premature still births (during first 3 months)	140	388
Premature still births (during second 3 months)	202	1,014
Premature still births (after the sixth month)	160	297
Mother deaths caused by delivery	4	15
Infantile deaths in the first month of age	599	373
Medical officers' visits to sick confined women	2,269	2,902
Medical officers' visits to sick pregnants	122	174
Medical officers's visits to sick children	149	139
Mowallidas' visits to pregnants in the 9th month	30,411	23,835
Mowallidas' visits to puerperal mothers	314,149	374,213
Mowallidas' other visits	20,157	21,566
Home visits by Female Health visitros to pregnants	22,180	18,812
Home visits by Female Health visitors to children	39,013	34,472
Other visits	31,592	16,556
Cases of Eclampsia	38	26
Cases of breaking of uterus	418	328
Cases of placentra praevia	34	34
Cases of puerperal sepsis	6	15
Urine samples taken	410,102	268,711
Samples found to contain albumen before delivery	4,226	5,160
Samples found to contain glucose	166	269
Lectures delivered by Medical Officers	4,408	3,688
Lectures delivered by Mowallidas	5,465	6,247
Lectures delivered by Female Health visitors on nutrition	5,313	——
Lectures delivered by Female Health visitors on clothing	5,060	5,283
Lectures delivered by Female Health visitors on cleanlines and Hygiene	5,130	——
Kilos of milk contributed to mothers and children	5,397	6,356
Contributions of ready made clothes to mothers and children	111	447
Contributions of metres of cloth to mothers and children	3,167	9,693

CHAPTER VII

SOCIAL HYGIENE

1. Skin and Venereal Diseases.

Lock Hospitals and Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinics.

The number of venereal diseases units maintained by this Ministry remains the same this year as that of last year. However, a clinic has been created by Qaliubia Provincial Council at Benha.

The following table No. 35 shows the distribution of these units in Governorates and Provinces :

Table No. 35

Governorate or Province	Hospitals	Clinics	REMARKS
Cairo	1	3	
Alexandria	1	2	The clinics are maintained by Alex. Municipality.
Port Said	—	1	
Suez	1	1	Annex to Suez General Hospital.
Gharbia	—	1	
Dakahlia	—	1	
Sharkia	—	1	
Behera	—	1	
Menufia	—	1	
Qaliubia	—	1	Maintained by the Provincial Council.
Fayoum	—	1	
Beni Suef	—	1	
Minia	—	1	
Assiut	—	1	
Girga	—	2	
Total	3	19	

TREATMENT

The number of patients attending these clinics has, for the last five years, been constantly rising, as is shown in the following table No. 36:

Table No. 36

Year	Number of Units	New Patients	Number of Visits
1933	16	65,155	545,680
1934	16	77,315	610,652
1935	16	82,381	625,442
1936	16	96,978	740,339
1937	17*	100,753	715,767

* Benha Clinic is included.

The following table No. 37 shows the total number of patients treated for venereal diseases in the General, District, Village and Lock Hospitals, and in the skin and venereal diseases clinics during 1937.

Table No. 37

Units	In-Patients Sections			Out-Patients Sections		
	Gonorr-hoea	Syphilis	Total	Gonorr-hoea	Syphilis	Total
General and District Hospitals	1,400	1,027	2,427	5,812	11,574	17,386
Lock Hospitals	2,449	2,564	5,013	—	9,351	9,351
Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinics	—	—	—	22,305	9,614	31,919
Village Hospitals	—	—	—	213	5,600	5,813

The tables below, give detailed statistics on the following :

(1) The number of new cases and visits to the skin and venereal diseases clinics during 1937.

(2) The number of venereal diseases cases treated at the skin and venereal diseases clinics during 1937.

(3) The number of patients who completed their course of treatment at the skin and venereal diseases clinics and those failing to attend before completion of the course during 1937.

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Showing the number of new cases and visits to the Ski

Locality of Clinic	NEW CASES					
	Males			Females		
	Under 16 years	Over 16 years	Total	Under 16 years	Over 16 years	Total
Sayeda Zeinab	1,083	2,736	3,819	1,132	2,923	4,055
Saptieh	785	8,213	8,998	1,676	6,024	7,700
Gamalia	322	4,223	4,545	937	3,507	4,444
Port Said	701	1,342	2,043	761	1,295	2,056
Suez	160	794	954	261	855	1,116
Damanhur	1,605	1,796	3,401	1,662	1,340	3,002
Tanta	1,468	2,745	4,213	1,146	1,953	3,099
Mansura	57	699	756	74	503	577
Zagazig	1,427	2,054	3,481	1,499	1,503	3,002
Shebin-el-Kom	1,590	1,652	3,242	1,043	1,315	2,358
Fayum	1,245	2,858	4,103	1,443	2,820	4,263
Beni Suef	676	1,038	1,714	605	694	1,299
Minia	1,806	1,826	3,632	2,281	1,855	4,136
Assiut	1,085	2,876	3,961	925	2,855	3,780
Suhag	1,023	1,610	2,633	768	1,351	2,119
Girga	87	337	424	106	348	454
Benha	278	729	1,007	169	198	367
Total	15,398	37,528	52,926	16,488	31,339	47,827

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Venereal Diseases Clinics during 1937.

NUMBER OF VISITS						TOTAL		
Males			Females					
Under 16 years	Over 16 years	Total	Under 16 years	Over 16 years	Total	New Cases	Old Cases	Number of Visits
8,266	26,867	35,133	8,056	24,579	32,635	7,874	67,768	75,642
879	56,181	57,060	2,356	51,564	53,920	16,698	110,980	127,678
518	33,176	33,694	1,107	30,239	31,346	8,989	65,040	74,029
2,382	11,422	13,804	2,521	21,600	24,121	4,099	37,925	42,024
377	9,658	10,035	1,823	14,795	16,618	2,070	26,653	28,723
248	10,614	10,862	740	10,733	11,473	6,403	22,335	28,738
7,593	15,698	23,291	6,605	12,206	18,811	7,3 2	42,102	49,414
1,089	13,084	14,173	1,856	12,689	14,545	1.333	28,718	30,051
2,752	10,832	13,584	4,324	12,730	17,054	6,483	30,638	37,121
1,408	9,789	11,197	1,699	11,561	13,260	5,600	24,457	30,057
4,079	11,254	15,333	7,436	9,712	17,148	8,366	32,481	40,847
2,680	8,875	11,555	2,040	5,428	7,468	3,013	19,023	22,036
868	11,230	12,098	1,280	10,250	11,530	7,768	23,628	31,396
1,925	17,136	19,061	2,098	17,254	19,352	7,741	38,413	46,154
2,718	9,604	12,322	2,526	12,236	14,762	4,752	27,084	31,836
1,037	6,008	7,045	1,284	7,856	9,140	878	16,185	17,063
375	535	910	87	587	674	1,374	1,584	2,958
39,194	261,963	301,157	47,838	266,019	313,857	100,753	615,014	715,767

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Showing Number of Venereal Diseases Cases Treate

CLINIC	GONORRHOEA						SYPHILIS					
	Acute		Chronic		Total		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Sayeda Zeinab	1,683	233	272	2,459	1,955	2,692	309	16	231	113	39	37
Saptieh	2,480	476	831	2,387	3,311	2,863	987	144	669	253	48	11
Gamalia	1,766	1,508	684	1,151	2.450	2,659	324	24	117	78	26	17
Port Said	256	98	106	451	362	549	105	7	48	15	32	27
Suez	125	5	30	290	155	295	67	2	32	19	18	7
Damanhur	208	105	60	146	268	251	45	8	69	26	35	32
Tanta	443	40	217	552	660	592	199	24	93	67	177	38
Mansura	253	16	114	371	367	387	201	4	38	35	53	46
Zagazig	192	25	21	4	213	29	121	13	42	74	26	27
Shebin-el-Kom	146	10	56	196	202	206	54	5	159	136	8	6
Fayum	112	13	122	36	234	49	69	3	586	460	224	128
Beni Suef	108	48	41	72	149	120	44	4	42	16	20	28
Minia	170	134	33	214	203	348	81	6	57	37	10	10
Assiut	277	22	73	60	350	82	174	15	237	191	95	92
Suhag	76	3	56	33	132	36	16	1	145	118	116	144
Girga	60	6	2	22	62	28	50	1	204	177	43	52
Benha	26	4	14	2	40	6	3	—	8	4	24	16
Total	8,381	2,746	2,732	8,446	11,113	11,192	2,849	277	2,777	1,819	994	718

lo. 39

the Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinics during 1937.

SYPHILIS								OTHER DISEASES					
Latent		Hereditary		Nervous		Total		Chancroid		Other venereal Diseases		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
63	72	54	74	8	3	704	315	251	11	930	1,016	1,181	1,027
668	729	50	98	23	2	2,445	1,237	817	84	2,425	3,516	3,242	3,600
60	56	12	15	5	—	544	190	296	39	1,255	1,556	1,551	1,595
35	55	9	8	5	1	234	113	—	—	1,447	1,394	1,447	1,394
84	134	36	51	1	—	238	213	67	1	232	374	299	375
24	75	10	11	1	—	184	152	170	8	2,779	2,591	2,949	2,599
276	322	85	63	—	—	830	514	26	—	2,697	1,993	2,723	1,993
38	46	46	59	3	—	379	190	10	—	—	—	10	—
44	135	22	13	3	4	258	266	46	4	2,964	2,703	3,010	2,707
52	143	72	79	4	3	349	372	36	1	2,655	1,806	2,691	1,807
39	87	50	35	11	5	979	718	6	—	2,884	3,496	2,890	3,496
28	36	34	44	3	1	171	129	17	—	97	5	114	5
86	86	17	22	1	—	252	161	14	—	3,163	3,627	3,167	3,627
900	1,545	10	7	9	6	1,425	1,856	100	6	2,108	1,941	2,208	1,947
104	346	151	160	5	2	537	771	29	—	1,935	1,312	1,964	1,312
50	119	77	105	—	—	424	454	4	—	374	362	378	362
39	43	6	10	4	—	84	73	1	—	18	12	19	12
2,590	4,029	741	854	86	27	10,037	7,724	1,890	154	27,933	27,704	29,823	27,858

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Showing the Number of Patients who completed their Course of Treatment at
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CLINIC	PATIENTS COMPLETING TREATMENT										Percentage		
	Gonorrhoea			Syphilis			Other Diseases			Grand Total			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Other Diseases
Sayeda Zeinab	1,757	2,083	3,840	602	589	1,191	991	1,034	2,025	7,056	52.5	21.—	84.—
Saptieh	1,013	800	1,813	162	71	233	1,713	1,854	3,567	5,613	29.—	6.30	52.—
Gamalia	1,148	1,235	2,383	207	124	331	1,522	1,625	3,147	5,861	40.66	5.64	53.70
Port Said	276	465	741	87	76	163	960	876	1,836	2,740	26.80	5.97	67.25
Damanhur	42	100	142	17	18	35	148	146	294	471	31.—	8.—	43.50
Suez	33	—	33	—	—	—	2,833	2,505	5,338	5,371	0.60	—	99.40
Tanta	482	169	651	562	351	913	2,419	1,697	4,116	5,680	11.50	16.—	72.50
Mansura	220	232	452	252	126	378	10	—	10	840	53.—	45.—	2.—
Zagazig	160	19	179	19	25	44	3,010	2,707	5,717	5,940	67.—	12.—	—
Shebin-el-Kom	21	18	39	3	4	7	440	296	736	782	5.—	0.90	94.10
Fayum	47	60	107	58	68	126	101	131	232	465	23.—	26.—	51.—
Beni Suef	23	12	35	9	4	13	315	270	585	633	13.—	4.60	23.90
Minia	20	28	48	5	7	12	2,851	3,180	6,031	6,091	0.80	0.20	99.—
Assiut	67	43	110	—	—	—	1,315	917	2,232	2,342	25.40	—	53.70
Suhag	35	8	43	116	174	290	1,656	1,110	2,766	3,099	25 60	22.20	85.20
Girga	32	8	40	—	1	1	295	281	576	617	44.—	0.12	78.—
Benha	41	27	68	25	20	45	1	—	1	114	68.—	45.—	8.—
Total	5,417	5,307	10,724	2,124	1,658	3,782	20,580	18,629	39,209	53,715			

No. 40

Venereal Diseases Clinics and those failing to attend before Completion of the Course

1937

PATIENTS FAILING TO ATTEND BEFORE COMPLETION OF TREATMENT												
Gonorrhoea			Syphilis			Other diseases			Grand total	Percentage		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Other diseases
486	492	978	203	219	422	85	71	156	1,556	29·—	17·—	6·—
1,225	1,000	2,225	513	342	855	993	974	1,967	5,047	36·—	23·—	28·—
192	193	385	274	180	454	73	67	140	979	39·33	46·37	14·30
87	120	207	223	140	363	—	—	—	570	36·31	63·68	—
43	57	100	39	54	93	19	35	54	247	22·—	20·—	8·50
176	132	308	45	43	88	116	94	210	606	50·48	14·52	34·65
178	423	601	268	163	431	304	296	600	1,632	36·80	26·40	36·80
147	155	302	127	64	191	—	—	—	493	61·—	39·—	—
53	10	63	239	222	461	—	—	—	524	33·—	88.—	—
1,925	1,551	3,476	5,383	6,656	12,039	103	465	568	16,083	21·60	74·90	3·50
152	125	277	135	143	278	155	140	295	850	32·50	32·60	34·80
51	58	109	84	68	152	518	324	842	1,103	40·50	50·60	34·50
166	273	439	206	123	329	284	212	496	1,264	30·—	23·—	47·—
155	32	187	635	923	1,558	445	877	1,322	3,067	43·20	47·40	31·50
94	31	125	406	612	1,018	279	202	481	1,624	74·40	77·80	14·80
21	—	21	47	50	97	79	81	160	278	23·—	11·—	22·—
15	13	28	4	3	7	—	—	—	35	28·—	7·—	—
5,166	4,665	9,831	8,831	10,005	18,836	3,453	3,838	7,291	35,958	—	—	—

CHAPTER VIII

GENERAL HOSPITALS

New Units

The year under review witnessed the opening of 4 district hospitals at Ismailia, Beba, Abu Tig and Nag' Hamadi ; and ten village hospitals at Beyala, Sahragt el-Soghra, Kafr Sakr, Ibrahimia, Bagur, Shanshur, Badrashein, Lahun, Abu Sir, and Hur.

The buildings of Eneiba and Khatatba Village Hospitals have been handed over to the Ministry, and are expected to be opened in 1938.

The units maintained by the Section up till December 1937 are given in the following Table No. 41.

Table No. 41.—Number of Units

Year	Hospitals in Capitals of Provinces and Governorates	Hospitals at chief towns of districts	Village hospitals	Out patients clinics
1928	18	9	—	—
1929	18	10	5	—
1930	18	25	27	—
1931	19	38	34	—
1932	19	43	46	—
1933	19	44	49	—
1934	19	45	50	1
1935	19	45	50	3
1936	19	45	50	3
1937	20	48	60	3

Number of Beds

Table No. 42

Year	Number of beds	Remarks
1928	3,979	
1929	4,120	
1930	4,695	
1931	5,351	
1932	6,077	
1933	6,482	
1934	5,309	Kasr el-Aini Hospital was detached from the Ministry.
1935	5,852	
1936	5,964	
1937	6,341	

Treatment

The following Table No. 43 shows the number of in and out-patients treated at the various hospitals and clinics during the last five years :—

Table No. 43

Year	**1933**	**1934**	**1935**	**1936**	**1937**
In-Patients...	116,591	107,005	117,729	123,522	128,593
Out-Patients	2,333,105	2,316,480	2,414,963	2,584,129	2,715,995
Attendances at Out-patients Sections ...	5,214,443	4,711,137	4,942,428	4,998,441	5,149,402
Patients treated in Village Hospitals ...	669,290	817,022	935,460	999,353	1,108,799
Attendances at Village Hospitals ...	1,364,887	1,448,314	1,952,803	2,039,674	2,371,075

The following tables give details of hospitals and patients treated therein during 1937 :—

Table No. 44

Distribution of Beds

Hospital	1st class	2nd class	3rd class special	3rd class ordinary	Children	Ophth. branch	Total beds for patients	Beds for staff	Total number of beds
King's	—	—	—	232	18	—	250	46	296
Demirdash ...	4	12	—	129	—	38	183	56	239
Alexandria ...	1	6	18	761	52	60	898	120	1,018
Port Said ...	2	2	12	161	13	—	190	15	205
Suez	5	9	—	161	3	25	203	10	213
Damietta ...	2	2	—	90	—	35	129	14	143
Damanhur ...	—	2	—	111	2	—	115	6	121
Tanta	—	2	—	183	4	—	189	13	202
Mansura	—	—	—	214	—	—	214	8	222
Mit Ghamr ...	—	—	—	43	—	13	56	6	62
Zagazig	1	3	—	183	3	—	190	10	200
Shibin el-Kom	—	2	—	88	—	—	90	3	93
Benha	—	—	—	100	14	—	114	1	115
Qaliub	1	2	—	72	—	—	75	3	78
Fayum	1	2	—	98	—	—	101	1	102
Beni Suef ...	—	1	—	99	—	—	100	1	101
Minia	1	1	—	82	2	—	86	3	89
Fikria	—	—	—	22	—	13	35	4	39
Maghagha ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assiut	—	4	—	166	6	—	176	6	182
Mallawi	—	—	—	16	—	11	27	4	31
Suhag	—	—	—	96	—	—	96	6	102
Tahta	—	—	—	26	—	—	26	—	26
Qena	—	1	—	90	—	—	91	3	94
Luxor	6	6	—	38	10	25	85	15	100
Esna	—	—	—	51	—	24	75	8	83
Aswan	1	2	—	42	—	28	73	3	76
Ismailia	—	—	—	36	—	—	36	6	42
Delingat	—	—	—	24	—	12	36	6	42
Kafr-el-Dawar	—	—	—	27	—	8	35	9	44
Rashid	—	—	—	29	—	12	41	8	49
Shubrakhit ...	—	—	—	20	—	10	30	6	36
Edfina	—	—	—	44	—	—	44	9	53
Kom Hamada	—	—	—	28	—	8	36	9	45
Disuq	—	—	—	35	—	12	47	6	53
El-Mahalla el-Kubra ...	—	—	—	59	—	—	59	8	67
Samannud ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table No. 44 (*contd.*)

Hospital	1st class	2nd class	3rd class special	3rd class ordinary	Children	Ophth. branch	Total beds for patients	Beds for staff	Total number of beds
El-Taiyiba ...	—	—	—	32	—	12	44	2	46
Shirbin	—	—	—	24	—	12	36	3	39
Fariskur	—	—	—	30	—	—	30	7	37
El-Simbillawein	—	—	—	27	—	12	39	10	49
El-Manzala ...	—	—	—	35	—	—	35	2	37
Bilbeis	—	—	—	24	—	12	36	7	43
Faqus	—	—	—	24	—	12	36	3	39
Minya el-Qamh	—	—	—	30	—	—	30	6	36
Tala	—	—	—	23	—	9	32	8	40
Ashmun	—	—	—	29	—	8	37	6	43
Zawyet el-Na'ura	—	—	—	32	—	—	32	6	38
Shibin el-Qɛna-tir	—	—	—	28	—	8	36	7	43
El-Saff	—	—	—	24	—	8	32	4	36
Itsa	—	—	—	34	—	—	34	3	37
El-Wasta ...	—	—	—	23	—	12	35	8	43
Biba	—	—	—	29	—	10	39	8	47
Beni Mazar ...	—	—	—	32	—	—	32	5	37
El-Fashn ...	—	—	—	23	—	11	34	6	40
Samalût	—	—	—	40	—	—	40	8	48
Dairût	—	—	—	30	—	12	42	10	52
El-Badari ...	—	—	—	23	—	8	31	6	37
Sahel Selim ...	—	—	—	32	—	—	32	3	35
Akhmim ...	—	—	—	27	—	8	35	6	41
Abu Tig ...	—	—	—	30	—	—	30	6	36
Baliana	—	—	—	22	—	8	30	9	39
Girga	—	—	—	24	—	12	36	5	41
Deshna	—	—	—	32	—	—	32	9	41
Qûs	—	—	—	22	—	8	30	9	39
Nag' Hamadi	—	—	—	28	—	11	39	7	46
Kom Ombo ...	—	—	—	22	—	—	22	3	25
Edfu	—	—	—	29	3	10	42	3	45
Total ...	25	59	30	4,520	130	537	5,301	617	5,918
Hod el Marsoud	—	—	—	264	—	—	264	6	270
Gabbari	—	6	25	119	—	—	150	3	153
Grand Total ...	**25**	**65**	**55**	**4,903**	**130**	**537**	**5,715**	**626**	**6,341**

Table No. 45

Showing Hospitals and Patients treated therein

Hospital	In patients						Out Patients	
	Treated during the year	Discharged during the year				Remaining	New cases	Number of visits
		Cured	Relieved	Not improved	Died			
King's	4,451	2,407	1,342	365	131	206	112,594	256,492
Demerdash	3,185	2,251	568	144	77	145	45,275	98,154
Alexandria	25,107	6,578	12,692	3,901	1,261	675	203,895	460,857
Port Said	4,113	1,786	1,440	553	182	152	68,593	129,360
Suez	4,224	3,014	798	115	138	159	40,225	80,098
Damietta	2,554	1,933	416	26	62	117	55,465	98,291
Damanhur	2,371	1,438	680	18	149	86	51,225	101,741
Tanta	5,013	2,030	2,166	284	380	153	52,255	82,126
Mansura	4,262	2,572	1,216	49	259	166	72,430	116,060
Mit Ghamr	1,503	964	366	14	116	43	64,132	117,137
Zagazig	4,646	2,789	1,467	56	192	142	83,561	131,151
Shibin el-Kom	2,276	1,309	690	25	163	89	57,942	110,813
Benha	2,818	1,404	1,093	82	143	96	61,808	82,301
Qaliub	1,464	917	385	8	90	64	47,881	95,786
Fayum	2,004	1,490	227	83	148	56	63,326	101,478
Beni Suef	2,107	1,204	615	74	140	74	39,662	75,947
Minia	2,237	1,839	214	31	73	80	54,007	108,425
Fikriya	985	765	127	9	43	41	36,811	83,566
Maghagha	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,562	71,282
Assiut	4,127	2,908	608	136	319	156	75,569	113,951
Mallawi	838	631	86	16	76	29	48,163	85,563
Suhag	2,097	1,072	723	82	129	91	37,151	66,487
Tahta	970	427	444	9	57	33	51,486	78,492
Qena	2,137	1,529	468	23	43	74	34,344	57,203
Luxor	1,685	663	884	13	53	72	29,063	59,699

Esna	1,488	1,073	289	22	52	52	23,737	46,958
Aswan	1,401	663	599	26	55	58	17,465	37,698
Ismailia	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,185	6,483
Dilingat	693	353	243	52	23	22	21,893	49,916
Kafr el-Dawar	662	426	145	10	56	25	23,742	48,867
Rosetta	1,007	657	218	78	37	17	32,471	66,969
Shubrakhit	746	373	326	5	22	20	21,545	43,386
Edfina	658	446	120	24	31	37	18,858	41,773
Kom Hamada	747	564	116	8	29	30	29,761	54,904
Dessuk	1,367	1,172	80	11	76	28	35,244	73,851
Mahalla el-Kobra	2,259	954	1,002	80	141	82	60,889	114,261
Samannud	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,835	67,149
Tayeba	1,095	721	289	21	34	30	34,449	54,910
Shirbin	788	393	312	1	53	29	27,104	47,614
Fareskur	869	553	213	31	33	39	30,131	51,246
Simbellawein	985	829	73	—	58	25	34,102	54,471
Manzala	1,096	906	80	15	64	31	29,452	55,934
Bilbeis	747	466	215	7	43	16	27,623	53,231
Faqûs	1,123	706	291	15	85	26	30,220	65,491
Minia el-Qamh	733	512	147	7	33	34	32,046	54,908
Tala	1,047	684	269	4	56	34	31,596	53,318
Ashmun	1,109	935	84	7	50	33	38,267	84,721
Zawiet el-Na'ura	723	575	103	7	18	20	29,113	45,742
Shibin el-Kanater	827	449	289	7	57	25	47,902	78,191
Saff	988	759	135	18	49	27	27,683	49,024
Etsa	641	467	108	24	21	21	26,086	45,995
Wasta	856	637	143	16	36	24	27,231	54,239
Beba	938	710	78	76	44	30	31,948	75,146
Beni Mazar	895	652	114	18	75	36	34,937	70,418
Fashn	518	285	167	21	30	15	17,965	32,371
Samallut	779	421	262	15	50	31	25,626	58,318
Deirut	981	589	254	9	93	36	44,277	64,639
Badari	889	621	192	6	42	28	23,009	36,180
Sahel Selim	646	433	175	6	13	19	28,185	48,056

Table No. 45 (*contd.*)

Hospital	In-patients						Out-patients	
	Treated during the year	Discharged during the year				Remaining	New cases	Number of visits
		Cured	Relieved	Not improved	Died			
Akhmim	517	381	66	—	47	23	25,615	47,855
Abu Tig	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,619	1,636
Baliana	861	515	264	10	51	21	26,318	44,351
Girga	1,033	820	106	7	60	40	28,892	84,671
Deshna	645	361	209	15	34	26	28,233	56,487
Qûs	648	531	82	8	17	10	22,403	42,017
Nag' Hamadi	642	304	273	7	37	21	31,338	53,462
Kom Ombo	502	295	155	16	21	15	14,209	29,392
Edfu	896	743	90	7	26	30	16,209	28,275
Total	123,219	67,854	38,081	6,833	6,276	4,175	2,712,928	5,136,984
Hod el-Marsoud	2,418	928	1,361	—	—	129	319	2,999
Gabbari	2,962	2,757	—	—	—	205	2,748	9,419
Grand Total	**128,599**	**71,539**	**39,442**	**6,833**	**6,276**	**4,509**	**2,715,995**	**5,149,402**

Operations and X-Ray Examinations

The following Table No. 46 gives a record of the operations and X-Ray examinations performed in hospitals during the last five years : —

Table No. 46

Year	In-patients operations	Out-patients operations	Total	X.-Ray examinations
1933	48,911	36,134	85,045	72,376
1934	34,132	49,795	83,927	25,299
1935	45,791	59,132	104,923	32,509
1936	50,612	60,890	111,502	33,400
1937	49,351	67,186	116,537	33,837

Deaths

The following Table No. 47 shows the number of in-patients treated and the number of deaths during the last five years :—

Table No. 47

Year	Number of in-patients	Number of deaths	Percentage
1933	116,591	6,453	5·52
1934	107,005	5,455	5·09
1935	117,729	5,605	4·89
1936	123,522	6,178	5·00
1937	128,599	6,276	4·88

Expenditure

The upkeep of general and district hospitals during this year amounted to L.E. 362,792.519. The following Table No. 48 gives a statement of the expenditure during the last five years, and the average cost of upkeep per patient :—

Table No. 48

Details	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Number of days of treatment	1,775,194	1,475,523	1,759,002	1,763,718	1,778,235
Total Expenditure ...	L.E. 393,501	L.E. 309,622	L.E. 330,470	L.E. 339,932	L.E. 362,792
Cost of upkeep per patient per diem ...	L.E. M. — 220	L.E. M. — 210	L.E. M. — 190	L.E. M. — 192	L.E. M. — 204
Cost of upkeep per patient per annum...	80·300	76·650	69·350	70·080	74·460
Average residence in hospital of each patient	days 15·2	days 14	days 15·3	days 13·6	days 13·8

CHAPTER IX

ENDEMIC DISEASES

New Units

In view of the great need for ankylostoma and bilharzia units for the treatment of the Fellah from parasitic diseases, the Ministry is incessantly creating new units as far as available funds may allow.

During 1937, 10 branches, 2 school clinics and two travelling hospitals were inaugurated.

Since 1930, the Section has been forming small temporary units to operate in certain localities, where the prevalence of infection is not great or where the population is sparse. The equipment and personnel required for such units are borrowed from the surrounding units, during intervals, when attendance is at its lowest. A medical officer is sent from the Central Administration to take charge of the unit, whose mission ends on completion of treatment.

A unit was sent to Kalalsa " Qûs District " to examine and treat the inhabitants from ankylostoma then prevalent in the locality. Work began on June 5, 1937, and terminated in August 1937, during which period the unit examined 2,497 patients. Out of this number, 1,628 were found suffering from ankylostoma and 42 from ascaris. 1,244 were treated with Carbon Tetrachloride and 35 with a mixture of Chenopodium and Castor Oils.

Use of Motor Ambulances for the Treatment of Pupils

The treatment of school boys from parasites using motor ambulance attached to the ankylostoma clinic, has so far been successful that it is suggested to provide all ankylostoma school clinics with motor ambulances to undertake the treatment of boys of elementary schools and public *maktabs* in their villages, thus sparing the clinic enough time for the local treatment of the inhabitants.

Treatment of School Boys

In winter, attendance at the Endemic Diseases Units is usually very low, the Fellaheen being occupied in their agricultural duties. The units were, therefore, instructed to take advantage of the winter season and proceed with the examination and treatment of boys of public *maktabs* and schools lying within a radius of 5 kilometres from the unit. As a result, the number of boys examined and treated during the year by far surpasses that of the preceding year as summarised here-under :–

Year	Number of boys	
	Examined	Treated
1936	43,249	19,155
1937	93,951	52,865

Number of Patients treated

The number of new patients seeking treatment this year was 968,997, with an increase of 200,296 or 26 per cent over those of the previous year. The total number of patients treated for bilharziasis was 569,834 or 58·8 per cent ; the number of injections given being 2,875,362 or an average of 5 injections per patient.

The number of patients treated for ankylostoma was 266,937 or 29·2 per cent. The number of patients treated for other intestinal parasites was 120,723 or 13·2 per cent. A total of 440,883 doses of Carbon Tetrachloride or Chenopodium and Castor Oils were administered, exclusive of those given to patients treated in the general hospitals for parasitic diseases.

Treatment

(a) *Treatment with a Mixture of Chenopodium Oil and Carbon Tetrachloride.*— It was observed that patients suffering from ascaris had a tendency to poisoning when treated with Carbon Tetrachloride. Besides, the drug was too inefficacious to destroy ascaris worms. It was, therefore, substituted by Chenopodium Oil, which destroys the worms without exciting them as in the case of Carbon Tetrachloride. In addition, the latter produced intestinal obstructions through the accumulation of worms thus exposing patients to great dangers.

As many patients suffered from combined infection of ankylostoma and ascaris or other worms which are susceptible to these drugs, and in order to simplify treatment, a mixture of Carbon Tetrachloride and Chenopodium Oil at the rate of 3 : 1 has been recommended, provided the latter contained 70 per cent of ascaridol. Doses are given at the rate of 1 c.c. of the mixture for every 15 kilograms of weight. The maximum dose for adult patients, weighing 60 kilograms or more, is 4 c.c. A little while after the drug is administered, the patient is given a sufficient dose of a purgative "magnesium sulfate" as in the treatment of ankylostoma with Carbon Tetrachloride.

(b) *Treatment of Ascaris with Chenopodium and Castor Oils.*—Although the mixture referred to is effective in the expulsion of both ankylostoma and ascaris worms, it does not give entire satisfaction as regards safety of treatment. So it was decided, in the interest of patients, to rid them first of ascaris worms, by administering 2·5 c.c. of Chenopodium, Oil (containing 70 per cent of ascaridol), with Castor Oil to bring it up to 40c.c., as prescribed by the Research Institute. This represents the maximum dose for adult patients weighing 60 kilograms or more. Other doses are determined, according to weight, upon this basis.

The maximum dose was, however, raised to 60 c.c., instead of 40 c.c., to every 2·5 c.c., of Chenopodium Oil, thus rendering the determination of smaller doses easier and the purgative more powerful.

The introduction of this treatment led to a great increase in the number of patients, considering that the number of doses administered during 1937 was three times that of 1935.

Other Modifications in Methods of Treatment.

The treatment of Trichostrongylus with Felix Mas. has been stopped, on grounds of inefficiency, and the drug is now only used for the treatment of:

(1) Taenia.

(2) Hymenolepis.

(3) Heteropheyes.

Chenopodium oil is only used for the treatment of ascariasis while Carbon Tetrachloride is used for the treatment of ankylostomiasis and oxyuriasis.

Bilharziasis is still treated by Tartar Emetic.

The Section is introducing the treatment of Pellagra in its units. The treatment of the three parasites known as Trichostrongylus, Trichocephalus and Strongyloides, is still under study.

Treatment of Pellagra.

The treatment of Pellagra has been introduced in Endemic Diseases Units It consists in giving the Pellagrins yeast, eggs and tonics, besides their treatment for parasites.

Treatment of Malaria.

In view of the prevalence of malaria throughout the Country, it was deemed necessary that all the branches of the Ministry should cooperate in the campaign against this disease.

All the units of the Section contributed in this work, excluding school clinics actually engaged in the treatment of pupils, and branches annexed to General and District Hospitals or created in localities already provided with anti-malaria stations.

The total number of patients suffering from malaria was 5,699, and the number of specimens sent for examination was 3,501. Out of this number, 1,903 specimens were returned positive.

Prospects of Successful Treatment.

The fall in the percentage of surgical bilharziasis amongst patients in general hospitals, is sufficient evidence of the success of treatment carried out by ankylostoma and bilharzia units.

In 1933 Report, the Section anticipated a gradual decrease in surgical bilharziasis, and it is worthy of mention that the forethought has been realised.

Propaganda and Control Work.

The efforts of the Section were formerly directed to the treatment of patients. Now, that the present high standard of treatment has been attained, the Section directed its efforts to other activities on its programme still under execution, namely Propaganda and Control Work.

The following is a brief statement of the work achieved in this respect :—

(a) *Propaganda.*—The medical officers and laboratory assistants of all Endemic Diseases Units have been instructed to deliver daily lectures in simple language comprehensible by the Fellaheen.

The inspectors were, meanwhile, asked to find out how far this propaganda was successful, by simply testing the patients' knowledge of the disease and how to guard against fresh infection.

Every Medical Officer was also asked to deliver at least two public lectures monthly in schools and other institutions, as well as to policemen in towns and to Omdehs, Sheikhs and Ghaffirs in districts and villages.

Many units are now provided with small museums containing preserved specimens of snails which carry bilharzia and other worms, pathological specimens such as vesical calculi, etc., which may be of use when exhibited during lectures

The various units have also been directed to take advantage of the films, prepared by the Rural Health and Propaganda Section, as well as of pamphlets and posters, which should be distributed amongst the inhabitants or posted in public places.

8,752 lectures were delivered to patients during the year, besides 927 lectures delivered at schools, other institutions, clubs, mosques, etc.

At Port Said, the Ankylostoma School Clinic No. 12 lectured the Police Force of the City. Cinema proprietors offered their halls for the purpose. Lectures were similarly delivered by other units in large towns such as Alexandria, Tanta etc·

(b) *Detection of Sources of Infection and Control Measures*. —The Endemic Diseases Units were directed to trace sources of parasitic infection, each within its vicinity. A special register is to be assigned for each village, so as to contain particulars regarding the sources and extent of infection, the causes of the prevalence of such diseases, and other information which can be procured by medical officers during their visits to villages or when lecturing.

The Endemic Diseases Inspectors have, in addition, investigated the condition of several other localities, namely, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Zagazig, Benha, Cairo, Gaafaria (Santa District) Mashtoul el-Souk (Belbeis District) Fikrya (Abu Kerkas District) and Kalioub.

Their reports contain valuable recommendations as to the steps to be taken to improve the conditions of health, with a view to eradicate the disease. These recommendations have been communicated to the competent authorities for execution.

Control of Bilharziasis

The Section had long realised the danger of aquatic weeds growing in irrigation canals and drains and particularly the Potamogeton Crispus which favours the breeding of Bullinus snails, the intermediate host of schistosomiasis hæmatobium, and Echinochlœ Stagnina which abound in lower Egypt and form a favourable place for the breeding of Planorbis snails. The Section, therefore, urged the necessity of clearing several canals of such weeds, *e.g.* Tura and Alakma Canals, etc.

Special measures were recommended for preventing the pollution of Nile water and other canals at Embaba, Minia el-Kamh, Benha, Zagazig and other localities, Attention was drawn to the danger of Mussallas (open plots for religious rites) situated on canal banks, as being one of the causes of the spread of bilharzia. Their removal was, therefore, insisted upon.

Control of Ascaris

The Section has also insisted upon the strict observation of vidange Regulations and their application to the largest possible number of towns where special sites have to be set apart for the dumping of sewage. The authorities have been approached so as to prohibit the use of sewage from ablutionary systems of mosques for the irrigation of neighbouring lands growing vegetables, and to prevent the inhabitants from manuring their cultivations with fæcal matter collected for such surroundings as villages, markets, public fairs (Mûlids) etc.

The Port Said Sewage Farm used to grow various kinds of vegetables, on which full-grown ascaris ova have been detected while on sale in the market. Furthermore, some prisons use their sewage in the irrigation of their kitchen-gardens. The Section has duly cautioned the Departments concerned to avoid this dangerous practice.

Control of Ankylostoma

The lack of latrines in areas where the basin system of irrigation still prevails, is practically responsible for the increased incidence of ankylostoma in these areas. The Section has appealed to the competent Departments to find a solution for this problem and more particularly as regards the disposal of sewage when the basins are inundated during flood time and the villages are encircled with water.

Realising the danger emanating from the use of human fæces for manuring purposes, the Section requested the Research Institute to study such methods as would destroy parasitic ova, without stripping the matter of its value as a manure. Investigations are still carried out.

CHAPTER X

OPHTHALMIC DISEASES

New Units

During this year, an ophthalmic branch has been opened in each of the general hospitals at Kafr el-Dawar (Beheira), Samannud (Gharbia), Dishna (Kena) and El-Badari (Assiut). A travelling ophthalmic hospital was, moreover, created at Beni Suef under No. 13. Thus the number of ophthalmic units reached 78 (of which 63 are permanent and 15 travelling). This number shows an increase of 5 units over those of 1936 and 55 units over those of 1923.

1.—*Projects under Consideration.*

(*a*) An ophthalmic hospital at Kafr el-Sheikh (Gharbia): the building is expected to be completed in 1938.

(*b*) An ophthalmic hospital at Khalifa Quarter (Cairo): the building will be commenced in the near future.

2.—*Enlargement of Ophthalmic Hospitals.*

The enlargement of Fayum Ophthalmic Hospital has been completed. Its present accommodation is now 51 beds.

Clinical Work.

The following table shows the clinical work achieved in the year 1937, as compared with that of 1936.

	1936	1937	Rate of increase in 1937
			%
New patients	1,133,599	1,213,781	7
In-patients	35,246	38,042	8
Operations	344,661	351,136	2
Out-patients attendance	7,741,226	7,891,461	2

Blindness

The number of patients found blind in one or both eyes, excluding cataract cases causing blindness, was 68,613 or 5·5 per cent of all patients examined at Ophthalmic Hospitals. By adding cataract cases causing blindness, the percentage becomes 5·8 per cent.

Acute ophthalmias still form 80 per cent of the pathological causes of blindness. The gonococcus is still the predominant factor of infection with acute ophthalmias, its percentage to total of microbes being 40 per cent.

Age of Patients

Out of 1,213,781 new patients treated, 78,598 or 6·4 per cent were under one year of age, 348,702 or 28·7 per cent from one to 15 years, 333,054 or 27·4 per cent from 15 to 30 years, and 681,756 or 56·1 per cent from one to 30 years. These figures indicate that the inhabitants have recognised the importance of seeking ophthalmic treatment for infants, children and youths alike.

School Clinics

Ophthalmic examination, inspection, and treatment of pupils are, at present, carried out in 38 Primary Government Schools.

12,075 pupils were examined, of whom 99 per cent were found suffering from trachoma in its various stages. About 41 per cent of these were in the serious stages of the disease (trachoma I and II). As a result of ophthalmic treatment, the latter percentage fell to 19.

In this connection, it is to be noted that in Government schools the most correct percentage of the prevalence of trachoma among school pupils can be obtained.

This is due to the fact that examination and treatment are carried out regularly and permanently on pupils under the constant supervision of treating doctors.

Pupils of 64 other primary schools and Kuttabs belonging to Government or Provincial Councils in Markazes (Districts), where permanent or travelling ophthalmic hospitals exist, received ophthalmic treatment at these hospitals.

Expenditure

The annual cost of maintenance of ophthalmic hospitals, during the year 1937, including the cost of administration and expense of ophthalmic clinics in primary schools amounted to L.E. 102,705, a figure significant of proper economical management. The cost of upkeep of the out-patient was 13 mill. per diem. To this sum, 22 mills. must be added daily for food, per one in-patient.

Accommodation

The number of beds was 1,747, with an increase of 178 beds over that of last year.

Post-Graduate Course on Ophthalmology

During April 1937, the number of Medical Officers who attended post-graduate courses on ophthalmology was 39, of whom 4 out of 6 passed the preliminary clinical course, while 11 out of 17 passed the final clinical course.

In October the number was 29, of whom 8 out of 17 passed the preliminary course, while 7 out of 8 passed the final clinical course.

Those who failed for the second time were transferred to other branches of the Ministry.

N.B.—For full particulars the reader is kindly referred to the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report for 1937, published by the Ophthalmic Section.

CHAPTER XI

CHEST DISEASES AND LEPROSY

The tuberculosis and leprosy branches had been involved in the Endemic Diseases Section since its creation in 1927.

With the increase of units and the development of work, whether as regards treatment or prophylaxis, it was considered advisable that a special section be created for the control of these diseases, largely prevalent throughout the country. This was of primary importance, not only from the therapeutic, but also from the prophylactic and social points of view. The combination of the two diseases under one section is due to their close resemblance and the fact that the methods of prophylaxis and control are almost the same.

I.—Chest Diseases Branch

Dispensaries.—Besides three dispensaries belonging to this branch at Saptieh, Mobtadayan and Khalifa, in Cairo, there are 5 other dispensaries in the Provinces at Mansura, Tanta, Assiut, Damanhur and Zagazig. The last two were inaugurated in 1937, on February 16th and December 11th respectively. Two other dispensaries will be opened early in 1938, at Mehalla el-Kobra and Alexandria.

These dispensaries have been of the greatest value as regards the control of tuberculosis and the measures of prophylaxis. Through them the disease is now diagnosed at its early stage, and the patients are referred to sanatorium or hospital. Certain important surgical treatments, such as pneumothorax, are also performed at the dispensaries.

Contacts are now kept under keen observation. Considering the valuable services rendered by the dispensaries, it is intended to provide every 300,000 of the population with a dispensary, thus bringing treatment within easy reach of the whole inhabitants. The present number will be gradually increased according to available funds.

Number of Patients.—The number of new patients, seeking advice at the chest diseases dispensaries during 1937, was 65,053 (an increase of 8,059 patients over those of the previous year). Of this number, 3,546 were found positive for tuberculosis, 239 patients or 6·7 per cent were children, and the remainder numbering 3,307 or 93·3 per cent were adults. The following is their distribution according to professions :—

Merchants	151	or	4·4 per cent.
Employees	206	,,	5·9 ,,
Workmen	1,052	,,	29·7 ,,
Peasants	682	,,	18·7 ,,
Students	79	,,	2·3 ,,
Unemployed	1,376	,,	38·9 ,,

The above patients are distributed according to dispensaries as follows :—

Saptieh	790
Mobtadayan	759
Khalifa	570
Mansura	499
Tanta	456
Damanhur	227
Zagazig	29
Assiut	216

Contacts.—Special attention is paid to contacts of tuberculous persons. During home visits, the health visitors (nurses) advise contacts to report themselves to the dispensaries for examination and treatment of early infections. Other contacts are put under the observation of the dispensary. The Public Health Inspectorates notify the dispensaries of any cases of tuberculosis, dead or alive, reported to them by private practitioners, so as to put their contacts under the observation of the competent dispensary.

The number of contacts examined by the dispensaries, was 4,267. Of this number 1,968 were children, and the remainder were adults. 88 contacts were found suffering from tuberculosis.

Domiciliary Treatment

One of the most effective measures taken by the dispensaries is the treatment of patients at home. These are generally advanced cases who are advised to take complete rest at their homes, the necessary medicine being issued by the dispensary once a week, to one of their relatives.

Medical officers and health visitors visit patients, from time to time, in their homes for observation and to make sure that the instructions of the dispensary are accurately followed. These provide that the patients live in sanitary houses freely admitting the rays of the sun and well ventilated. Whenever possible, the patient should occupy a special bedroom, use private utensils for food and drink, and strictly expectorate in special spittoons, provided by the dispensary, thus preventing any possibility of the spread of infection.

The number of home visits carried out during the year by the medical officers was 1,214, while those carried out by health visitors were 9,254.

Money-Grants

Complete rest for nearly six months is an absolute necessity for the relief of tuberculous patients, who are mostly so poor that they cannot afford to give up their occupations. At the slightest improvement, therefore, they resume their work.

As a result, they relapse and the efforts of the dispensaries are thus wasted. There was, accordingly, no other alternative but bestowing money-grants on such patients, so as to enable them to maintain themselves without having to work.

However, the help of the provincial councils as well as benevolent societies was sought, and they have willingly contributed annual sums in aid to such patients.

Patients who come in contact with the Public

It was noticed that many patients, by nature of their profession, come in contact with the public. This being an imminent source of infection, the following necessary steps are being taken to prevent tuberculous persons from getting in touch with the public :—

I.—No household servants shall be engaged, unless they are in possession of the ordinary official permits and medical certificates to the effect that they are free from tuberculosis. This condition applies in particular to nurses, wet-nurses, waiters at hotels, cafés and public establishments and all those who come in contact with the public, by nature of their profession such as barbers, drivers, ticket collectors, etc.

II.—No permits for the exercise of their occupation will be granted to cooks, food and drinks or other intinerant vendors, suffering from tuberculosis.

Treatment of Pupils

In view of the occurrence of tuberculosis amongst school pupils, it has been arranged that the Medical Section of the Ministry of Education should refer any suspected cases amongst pupils to the competent chest diseases dispensary for examination. If the pupil is found suffering from tuberculosis, he is to be prevented from attending school and given the necessary treatment in the sanatorium or dispensary as the case may be.

He is not to be allowed to resume attendance until his sputum is found free from tubercle bacilli.

Fouad Sanatorium at Helwan

Since the Sanatorium was annexed to this Ministry, the accommodation has been increased from 288 to 445 beds. Admission to the special and non-paying third classes are referred through the chest diseases dispensaries according to the order of insertion on the register.

During the year under review, 824 patients were admitted and 762 were discharged. The number of in-patients on December 1937, was 430.

Of the discharges, 396 improved, 195 remained stationary, 90 became worse and 81 died.

It has been observed, however, that beds reserved for paying patients, remain vacant for a long period, whereas the non-paying classes are overcrowded. It was, therefore, decided to transfer such vacant beds to the third non-paying class. Thus the whole accommodation in the sanatorium is now permanently utilised. 14 beds have been reserved for patients who become worse, and whose relatives refuse to take them out.

Important repairs and modifications have been introduced to the buildings of the sanatorium. A special cemetery has also been established.

Arrangements are being made for the construction of a wooden kiosk for the isolation of advanced cases.

Alexandria Maritime Sanatorium

This sanatorium was attached to the Child Welfare Section until September 1936, when it was annexed to the chest diseases branch. It is reserved for the treatment of surgical tuberculosis. This being an infectious disease, a ministerial arrêté was issued, adding it to the second schedule of notifiable infectious diseases.

During the year, 115 patients were admitted to this sanatorium, and 89 were discharged. The number remaining on January 1, 1938, was 65.

Of the discharges, 37 were cured, 16 improved, 21 remained stationary and 15 discharged in plaster-dressing.

It is to be pointed out that the patients of this sanatorium are all children, who have to spend the greater part of their early life under treatment. It was, therefore, proposed in the 1938–1939 budget that two lady teachers be appointed, one for teaching them to read and write and the other to teach them manual work, so that by the time they are discharged they will have learnt something which will help them to earn their living.

In view of the limited accommodation in this sanatorium, which cannot cope with the great number of patients, steps are being taken to procure a more spacious building.

Abbassia Tuberculosis Hospital

The buildings of one block and the offices have been completed and taken over by the Ministry of Public Health. The buildings of other sections are in progress and are expected to be opened for treatment during 1938. It has an actual accommodation for 100 beds which will be gradually increased to 500.

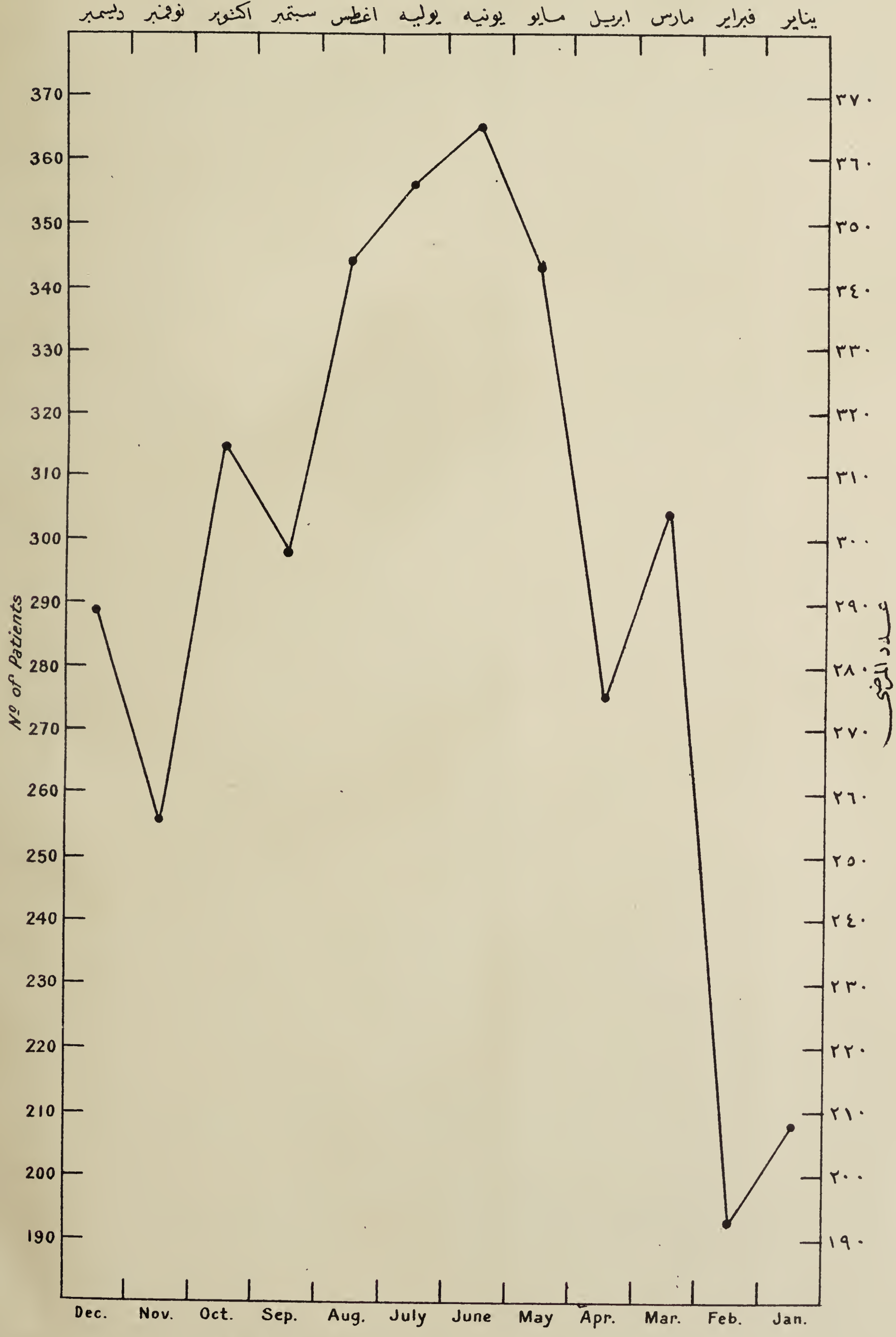
Educational Missions

Two of the medical officers of the section were sent on educational mission abroad to specialise in chest diseases, a third to study radiology and a fourth to study surgery of the chest.

جدول رقم ٤٩

رسم بيانى بعدد الحالات الايجابيّة للسّل شهريًا بوحدات الأمراض الصّدرية فى عام ١٩٣٧

GRAPH SHOWING THE MONTHLY NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS POSITIVE CASES IN THE CHEST DISEASES UNITS DURING THE YEAR 1937



ملحوظه : البيان اعلاه هو من الحالات التى وجدت ايجابيّة للسّل

N.B_ The graph shows the cases found positive for Tuberculosis

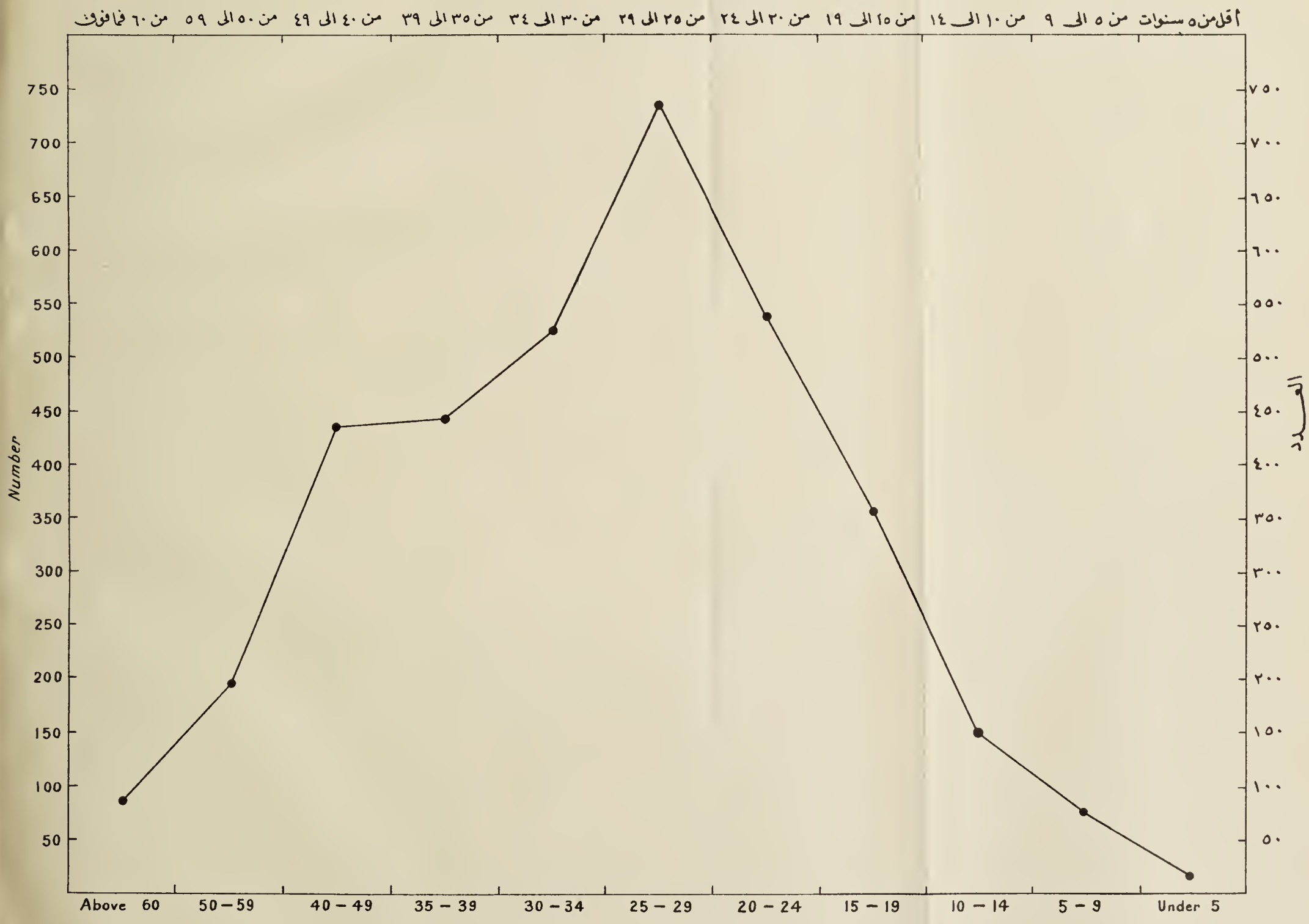
S.&M. 1939(39/556)

Table 50

جدول رقم ٥٠

رسم بيانى عن عدد المرضى الايجابيين للسل حسب أعمارهم بمستوصفات الأمراض الصدرية فى خلال سنة ١٩٣٧

GRAPH SHOWING NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS POSITIVE CASES (ACCORDING TO AGES) IN THE CHEST DISEASE DISPENSARIES DURING THE YEAR 1937.



ملحوظه: البيان اعلاه هو عن الحالات التى وجدت إيجابية للسل بفحص البصاق أو بالأشعة

N.B._The Graph shows cases found positive for Tuberculosis by sputum or X-Ray examination.

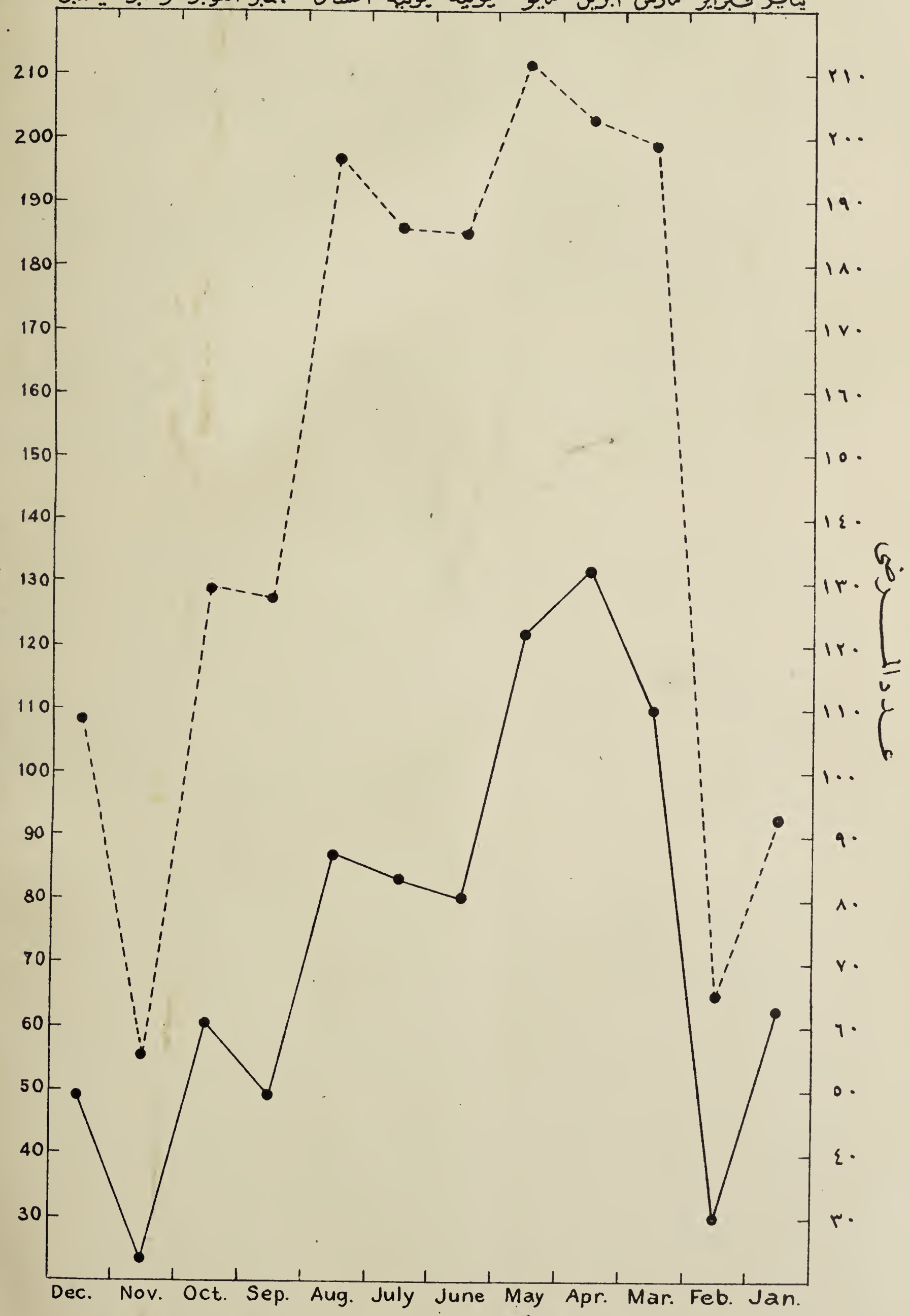
S.&M.1939(39/556)

Table No 51

جدول رقم ٥١

رسم بيانى بعدد المرضى المستجدين والايجابى منهم شهريا بوحدات الجذام فى عام ١٩٣٧

GRAPH SHOWING THE MONTHLY NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS & THOSE FOUND POSITIVE IN THE LEPROSY UNITS DURING THE YEAR 1937



Number of New Patients per Month. ---------- عدد المرضى المستجدين شهريا

Number of Positive Cases per Month. _____ عدد الإيجابى منهم شهريا

S.& M. 1939 (39/556)

II.—Leprosy Branch

Abu Zaabal Leprosy Colony

By the end of December 1937, there were 234 lepers resident at the colony, with an increase of 34 lepers over those of last year.

On account of the steady increase in the number of patients seeking admission into the colony, it was deemed advisable to admit those whose conditions entertain any danger of infection to the public. Patients are to be admitted according to priority of registration, provided they give declarations that they accept isolation and are willing to abide by the instructions and regulations of the Colony.

The erection of staff quarters has been completed and handed over to the Ministry. Besides, a pretty little garden now surrounds the colony, and arrangements are being made to have the neighbouring land levelled and prepared for cultivation.

Cairo Leprosy Hospital

This hospital contains an out-patient department where males and females alike are attended to, and an in-patient department to which females and children below ten years are admissible. The same rules of registration as mentioned above have been applied hither.

The emphasis given to the necessity for avoiding out-patients coming into contact with female in-patients, has led to much speculation regarding the creation of sub-clinics in the metropolitan area. It is hoped that this difficulty will be relieved in the near future by the establishment of sub-clinics at Embaba, Qara Midan and Giza, after the lands required for the purpose have been procured.

Out-patient Clinics

In the meantime, it has been decided to attach four supplementary sub-clinics to each central clinic so as to extend the range of treatment. They are to be situated at such strategic points that they will reduce the distances which, at present, must be traversed by persons in indigent circumstances seeking advice and medical attention at central clinics. To this effect, almost all central clinics have been provided with the sub-clinics decided upon, with the exception of Sohag clinic to which a fourth sub-clinic will soon be attached over the three ones actually existing.

The sub-clinics created this year were at Tima (opened on 21–4–1937) and annexed to Sohag clinic, Beni Mazar (opened on 31–7–1937) and Mallawi (opened on 7–11–1937), and annexed to Minia Leprosy Central Clinic.

The creation of two new central clinics at Mansura and Qena has been provided for in the 1937–1938 budget and will be opened next year.

It has also been arranged that ambulances of leprosy sub-clinics, which usually work until 1 p.m., be made use of in the afternoon by health visitors of the chest diseases dispensary in their daily rounds. The money which used to be spent on hiring cars was thus economised.

Number of Patients

The number of new patients seeking treatment at the leprosy units during the year was 1,759, as compared with 1,031 in the preceding year. On examination, 888 were found suffering from leprosy, as against 726 in the previous year. The rest were found suffering from other skin diseases and were referred to competent hospitals.

The total number of patients who have been examined by the units of the leprosy branch since its creation in 1929 was 10,953, of whom 5,275 proved positive for leprosy, while 5,678 suffered from other skin diseases. It was also discovered that of the 5,275 lepers, 636 have been repeatedly registered in various clinics, leaving a total of 4,639 lepers proper examined during the last eight years.

TABLE NO. 52

MONTHLY NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE CHEST DISEASES AND LEPROSY SECTION DURING THE YEAR 1937

(1) Chest Diseases Dispensaries :—

Month	Number of Patients
January	5,349
February	3,759
March	5,531
April	5,342
May	5,655
June	5,630
July	5,524
August	6,392
September	5,386
October	5,047
November	4,466
December	6,972
TOTAL	65,053

(2) *Leprosy Units :—*

Month	Number of Patients
January	93
February	65
March	199
April	203
May	212
June	185
July	186
August	197
September	127
October	129
November	55
December	108
TOTAL	1,759

TABLE NO. 53.

NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS ATTENDING UNITS OF THE SECTION DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS AND RATE OP INFECTION IN EACH.

(1) *Chest Diseases Units :—*

Year	Number of New Patients	Positive for T.B.	Percentage
1933	24,664	1,246	4·9
1934	33,461	1,563	4·6
1935	42,282	2,388	5·6
1936	56,994	2,855	5·0
1937	65,053	3,546	5·4

(2) *Leprosy Units :—*

Year	Number of New Patients	Positive for Leprosy	Percentage
1933	1,639	744	45·3
1934	1,273	618	48·5
1935	1,083	584	53·9
1936	1,031	726	70·4
1937	1,759	888	50·4

TABLE No. 54.—RETURN OF THE WORK OF CHEST DISEASES DISPENSARIES DURING THE YEAR 1937

| DISPENSARIES | Number of New Cases seeking Treatment | DETAILS OF NEW T.B. CASES | | |

Table No. 55.—Annual Statistics of Lepers for 1937

A

Unit	No. of Patients			General Remarks									How Infection was conveyed												Kind of Disease			Age of Patients on Admission							Age on Appearance of Disease											
	New Patients	Neg. to Leprosy	Pos. to Leprosy	Males	Females	Married	Single	Egyptians	Foreigners	Moslems	Copts	Other Religions	Denies Infection	Admits Infection	Foreign Contacts	Family Contacts	Father Contacts	Mother Contacts	Parents	Husband	Wife	Sons	Brothers	Relatives	Skin	Nerve	Mixed	1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40	41–50	51–60	From 61 upwards	1–5	6–10	11–15	16–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	56–60	From 61 upwards
Abu Zaabal Colony	143	1	142	142	—	55	87	141	1	130	12	—	111	31	13	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	5	59	78	1	25	57	35	10	12	2	—	3	29	34	29	20	9	8	1	3	4	1	1
Cairo Lep. Hospl.	418	182	236	177	59	95	141	234	2	218	17	1	89	147	84	63	8	11	1	1	2	—	26	16	42	112	82	23	55	70	42	17	14	15	15	30	29	34	36	27	17	8	12	8	7	6	7
Zagazig Dispensary	161	81	80	62	18	19	61	80	—	80	—	—	51	29	18	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	6	2	4	23	53	9	27	31	9	2	2	—	6	14	26	15	8	5	3	—	—	2	—	1	—
Suhag ,,	478	322	156	121	35	100	56	156	—	129	27	—	113	43	26	17	4	6	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	83	66	6	30	44	30	29	13	4	2	12	13	23	24	18	16	10	11	14	6	4	3
Tanta ,,	484	281	203	145	58	93	110	203	—	195	8	—	151	52	7	45	8	3	—	—	—	2	17	15	35	107	61	13	70	62	36	16	3	3	8	15	47	27	41	21	18	9	9	3	2	—	3
Minya ,,	75	4	71	53	18	40	31	71	—	54	17	—	56	15	1	14	3	2	—	1	—	1	3	4	—	43	28	5	18	18	12	12	4	2	3	9	5	14	6	7	4	10	2	6	1	2	2
Total	1759	871	888	700	188	402	486	885	3	806	81	1	571	317	149	168	26	23	1	2	2	3	64	49	93	427	368	57	225	282	164	86	48	26	34	83	149	147	144	98	67	45	35	36	20	14	16

B

Unit	Duration of Disease							Lab. Findings										No. of Patients since Inauguration					No. of Patients			Details of Special Treatment														General Treatment		
	1 year	2 years	3–5 years	6–10 years	11–15 years	16–20 years	From 21 upwards	Neg. B. C.	Pos. B. C	Nose only	Skin only	Nose and Skin	Pos. Wr.	Neg. Wr.	Pos. Kh.	Neg. Kh.	Bilharz.	Par.	Alb.	General No.	No. of Negative	No. of Positive	No. of re-admitted	True No. of Pos.	No. of Attendance	No. of rests and absents	No. of Patients Treated	No. of Dressings	Oil H. O. No.	Oil H. O. Q.	Ester. No.	Ester. Q.					Other preparations No.	Other preparations Q.	Syphilis	Bilhar.	Parasites
Abu Zaabal Colony	17	11	45	41	14	11	3	31	111	28	3	80	42	72	—	—	17	15	12	489	1	488	—	—	21,729	4,480	17,232	55,271	4,009	7,407	13,223	32,725	—	—	—	—	268	536	253	742	33
Cairo Lep. Hospl.	45	55	84	41	4	1	6	77	159	38	10	111	36	92	—	—	44	38	60	3,843	2,092	1,751	—	—	53,733	67,497	23,969	38,814	—	—	20,302	40,652	—	—	—	—	—	—	428	654	—
Zagazig Dispensary	5	10	30	27	5	3	—	38	42	21	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,572	1,067	505	—	—	6,548	42,278	6,628	4,828	637	3,015	5,840	15,604	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	88	1
Suhag ,,	24	33	49	35	4	8	3	66	90	19	8	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,916	986	930	—	—	17,382	77,266	17,382	6,920	1,012	3,195	16,370	41,922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanta ,,	74	39	56	24	6	3	1	95	108	14	1	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,990	976	1,014	—	—	16,525	85,614	16,728	13,431	1,774	5,201	14,873	37,825	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minya ,,	15	18	28	7	1	1	1	43	28	—	7	21	23	14	—	—	14	12	14	1,143	556	587	—	—	11,354	48,657	11,425	8,450	1,810	4,444	9,506	18,405	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	42	33
Total	180	166	292	175	34	27	14	350	538	120	30	388	101	178	—	—	75	65	86	10,953	5,678	5,275	636	4,639	127271	325792	93,364	127714	9,242	23,262	80,114	187133	—	—	—	—	268	536	836	1,526	67

C

Unit	Cairo Govte.		Alexandria Govte.		Damietta Govte.		Canal Govte.		Suez Govte.		Beheira Province		Gharbia Province		Menufia Province		Dakahlia Province		Sharkia Province		Qaliubia Province		Giza Province		Beni Suef Province		Fayum Province		Minya Province		Assiut Province		Girga Province		Quena Province		Aswan Province		Sinai Govte.		W. Desert Govte.		S. Desert Govte.		Abroad		In-patients
	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	Birth	Residence	
Abu Zaabal Colony	6	8	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	4	4	4	4	6	6	14	14	7	7	14	14	19	18	15	15	1	1	7	6	14	14	16	16	8	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	234
Cairo Lep. Hospl.	4	26	—	—	3	6	4	—	2	—	—	10	9	12	12	25	21	18	17	7	7	38	38	42	44	24	22	—	—	4	4	20	13	16	10	5	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	129
Zagazig Dispensary	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	51	52	19	19	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suhag ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	30	102	103	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanta ,,	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	13	13	108	108	56	56	16	16	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minya ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	49	49	15	15	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Total	10	34	1	4	11	8	2	6	—	—	27	26	126	127	88	83	99	99	33	33	58	57	61	62	42	40	2	2	60	59	80	72	138	132	41	37	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	380

TABLE No. 56.—DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE CHEST DISEASES AND LEPROSY SECTION IN THE YEAR 1937

Units	Salaries	Equipment Instruments and Drugs	Rent, Water, Light & Sewage Trans.	Transport	Miscellaneous Expenses	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Chest Dis. Dis., Saptia	875	954	196	109	4	2,138
,, ,, Mobtadayan	858	938	238	53	7	2,094
ChestDis. Dis., Khalifa	576	541	186	70	134	1,507
,, ,, Mansura	599	406	103	21	16	1,145
,, ,, Tanta...	568	638	130	15	7	1,358
,, ,, Damanhur	475	1,626	129	2	22	2,254
,, ,, Zagazig	58	646	—	—	7	711
,, ,, Assiut...	523	320	105	2	26	976
Fouad Sanatorium, Helwan	10,735	2,536	1,517	33	9,945	24,766
Alex. Maritime Sanatorium	1,639	350	64	4	642	2,699
Lep. Colony, Abu Za'bal	2,854	1,950	435	15	3,476	8,720
Lep. Hospital, Cairo	1,431	693	250	—	1,340	3,714
,, Clinic, Zagazig	681	106	13	—	55	855
,, ,, Sohag ...	437	227	38	1	5	708
,, ,, Tanta ...	457	143	82	3	12	897
,, ,, Minya ...	440	126	54	1	9	630
TOTAL	23,406	12,200	3,530	329	15,707	55,172

TABLE No. 57.—NUMBER OF THE VARIOUS UNITS ATTACHED TO THE CHEST DISEASES AND LEPROSY SECTION FROM 1929

Year	Chest Diseases Dispensaries	T.B. Sanatoria	Leprosy Units	Sub-Clinics
1929	2	—	1	—
1930	3	—	3	—
1931	3	—	5	—
1932	3	—	5	4
1933	4	—	6	8
1934	4	(1) 1	6	8
1935	5	1	6	10
1936	6	(2) 2	6	12
1937	8	2	6	15

(1) Fouad Sanatorium at Helwan has been attached to this Section since September 1934.

(2) The Maritime Sanatorium at Alexandria has been attached to this Section since September 1936.

TABLE No. 58.—MONTHLY RETURN OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS CASES TREATED IN FOUAD SANATORIUM DURING THE YEAR 1937

| MONTHS | NEW PATIENTS ADMITTED TO SANATORIUM | | |

Table No. 59.—The Work of the X-Ray Section at Fouad Sanatorium, Helwan, during 1937

MONTH	Sanat. In-patients					External Patients				TOTAL
	Chest		Bones and Other Parts			Gratis for patients referred from Disp. and the Staff of the Sanat.		Photos paid for (P.T. 150 each)		
	14×17 in.	30×40cm.	14×17in.	30×40 cm.	18×24 cm.	14×17 in.	30×40 cm.	14×17 in.	30×40 cm.	
January	111	103	—	1	11	12	6	2	1	247
February...	42	117	—	2	3	23	53	—	—	239
March	9	223	—	—	—	2	62	—	1	297
April	—	213	—	2	2	—	34	—	—	251
May...	—	188	—	5	2	—	21	—	1	217
June	19	197	—	3	2	—	4	—	—	225
July...	109	126	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	241
August	82	149	3	3	—	3	5	—	—	245
September	17	204	9	5	—	1	7	—	—	243
October	39	171	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	212
November	143	40	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	191
December	182	33	4	2	—	7	—	2	—	230
Total	753	1,764	19	27	20	52	194	5	4	2,838

TABLE No. 60.—A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1937 AT FOUAD SANAT. HELWAN.

Month	Treatment Fees		Deposits		X-Rays Fees		Fees for Official Documents		Damaged Articles		Articles Sold by Public Auction		Total	
	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
January	606	600	150	—	5	—	—	460	—	348	—	—	762	408
February	439	865	94	—	—	—	—	920	—	—	—	—	534	785
March	454	600	106	—	1	500	1	380		537	—	—	564	017
April	431	400	136	—	—	—	1	380	—	065	—	—	568	845
May	542	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	550	672	550
June	447	300	144	—	—	—	—	460	4	185	—	—	595	945
July	470	—	126	—	3	—	—	—	—	018	—	—	599	018
August	405	450	57	—	—	—	—	460	—	260	—	—	463	170
September	393	600	90	—	—	—	—	920	—	412	—	—	484	932
October	353	—	117	—	—	500	—	920	—	397	55	824	527	641
November	423	600	87	—	—	500	—	920	1	763	22	602	536	385
December	396	—	108	—	3	—	—	—	—	560	—	—	507	560
TOTAL	5,363	415	1,338	—	13	500	7	820	8	545	85	976	6,817	256

TABLE No. 61.—LABORATORY WORK AT FOUAD

MONTH	NEW PATIENTS									
	Number of Patients	SPUTUM		URINE			STOOLS			
		Pos.	Neg.	Album.	Diab.	Bilhar.	Ankyl.	Ascar.	Bilhar.	Amaeb.
January	60	39	21	1	2	3	—	5	—	—
February	44	30	14	4	3	3	2	7	2	—
March	66	43	23	—	1	7	—	5	2	—
April	84	59	25	2	2	7	2	6	3	—
May	69	39	30	1	3	2	1	5	—	—
June	75	59	16	1	3	6	—	5	6	—
July	72	54	18	1	2	9	—	6	—	—
August	84	64	20	1	1	12	—	10	1	—
September	71	53	18	—	1	6	1	6	5	—
October	80	55	25	2	—	11	—	10	2	—
November	52	37	15	1	—	9	—	3	1	—
December	67	56	11	7	1	9	2	6	1	—
TOTAL ...	824	588	236	21	19	84	8	74	23	—

SANATORIUM, HELWAN, DURING 1937

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT										REMARKS
SPUTUM		URINE			STOOLS					
Posit.	Neg.	Album.	Diab.	Bilhar.	Ankyl.	Ascar	Bilhar.	Amaeb.	Other Parasit.	
43	54	5	15	7	—	3	9	—	—	2 pleural effusion.
47	65	4	14	1	—	2	1	—	—	
20	142	5	18	7	4	3	6	—	—	1 stool neg. for T.B. 1 blood neg. for malaria.
154	150	3	13	6	—	1	—	—	—	
157	153	2	39	8	2	4	6	—	—	1 blood neg. for malaria 1 Stool neg. for T.B.
170	143	1	27	9	—	4	6	—	—	3 stools positive for T.B. 3 pleural effusion.
186	111	2	14	16	—	1	8	—	—	1 urine pos. jaundice. 9 neg. for malaria 1 spinal marrow. 15 pleural effusion. 2 stools neg. for T.B.
189	114	6	20	24	4	2	13	1	—	3 neg. for malaria. 4 pleural effusion 1 purulent blood from neg. absess.
203	90	1	19	10	—	6	5	—	Taenia	3 blood neg. for malaria. 4 pleural effusion. 1 blood from abscess neg. T.B.
176	153	9	15	3	—	2	1	—	—	8 pleural effusion. 1 peritoneal fluid. 1 pus.
147	188	3	18	1	1	2	—	—	Taenia	2 pleural effusion.
175	136	11	5	4	1	2	—	—	Trichostrongylus	1 pleural effusion. 3 neg. malaria 1 stool pos. for T.B.
1,667	1,499	52	217	96	12	32	55	1	—	

TABLE No. 62.—ANNUAL RETURN OF CASES TREATED IN ALEXANDRIA MARITIME SANATORIUM DURING 1937

Month	Out-Patients Section																				In-Patients Section																					
	New Patients											Old Patients					Treatment					New Patients													Discharged					Treatment					
	Total	Under 5 years		From 5-10 years		Over 10 years		Rickets	T. B. Spine	T. B. Bones and joints	Other diseases	Total	Rickets	T. B. Spine	T. B. Bones and joints	Other diseases	By Electricity	By Ultra-violet	Minor Operations	Dressings	X-Rays	Total	Under 5 years		From 5 to 10 years		Over 10 years		T. B. Spine	T. B. Hip	T. B. Knee	T.B. Other joints	Other diseases	Total	Cured	Improved	Stationary	Discharged in plaster	By Electricity	By Ultra-Violet	Major Operations	Plaster	X-Rays
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.															
January	1,665	361	277	118	150	116	643	13	1	2	649	837	70	—	2	765	18	88	30	378	10	7	2	1	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	5	4	—	—	1	—	—	5	11	14
February	1,514	281	233	132	134	90	644	6	1	1	1,506	963	63	5	—	895	16	74	15	389	6	5	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	17
March	2,846	470	430	160	278	213	1,295	6	4	—	2,836	2,104	59	1	—	2,044	10	68	21	354	11	10	4	1	1	—	3	1	6	—	—	—	4	9	3	2	4	—	—	31	—	17	20
April	1,706	309	277	99	117	171	733	8	2	—	1,696	1,256	41	—	—	1,215	7	41	10	337	20	11	6	1	2	2	—	—	4	1	1	—	5	9	3	1	5	—	—	35	3	12	13
May	49	7	7	9	4	9	13	5	2	3	39	76	45	1	—	30	13	45	—	67	18	16	2	5	4	2	1	2	6	2	1	2	5	9	4	1	2	2	—	29	6	20	25
June	53	8	3	14	4	12	12	1	1	—	51	54	33	—	—	31	12	33	—	11	17	9	1	—	3	2	3	—	2	1	—	—	6	9	6	1	—	2	—	7	3	13	16
July	67	17	11	2	8	19	10	3	3	—	61	47	9	—	—	38	8	9	—	—	17	9	4	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	6	9	4	2	1	2	—	—	5	28	12
August	64	7	10	11	5	22	9	1	2	4	57	79	23	—	1	55	24	25	—	27	35	7	2	—	1	1	3	—	1	3	2	—	1	5	1	2	1	1	—	16	11	10	26
September	70	11	11	4	5	19	20	1	3	1	65	119	13	7	—	99	31	40	8	77	19	5	2	1	3	3	4	2	2	1	2	3	7	12	3	2	5	2	—	13	8	9	32
October	83	17	13	5	9	18	21	—	1	—	82	121	10	1	—	110	17	68	10	283	12	8	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	4	8	3	—	1	4	—	22	5	14	45
November	71	7	9	5	4	12	34	—	1	—	70	136	3	—	—	133	8	62	8	315	10	5	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	6	1	4	1	—	—	16	6	14	46
December	195	23	23	17	7	24	101	—	—	—	195	125	1	—	—	124	—	37	4	134	21	13	3	1	2	2	1	4	—	2	—	1	10	6	5	—	—	1	—	28	8	5	28
TOTAL	8,383	1,518	1,304	576	725	725	3,535	44	21	11	8,307	5,917	370	15	3	5,529	164	590	106	2,372	196	115	28	12	22	20	20	13	31	13	6	6	59	89	37	16	21	15	—	197	60	159	294

REMARKS :—(1) No. of patients on 1st January 1937 39
(2) No. of patients admitted during the year... ... 115
(3) No. of patients discharged during the year ... 89
(4) No. of patients on 1st. January 1938 65

CHAPTER XII

PHARMACIES

Private Pharmacies

The Ministry granted this year 22 permits for new private pharmacies, 19 of which belonged to local subjects (14 owned by qualified pharmacists and 5 by non-pharmacists), and 3 belonged to foreigners (all owned by qualified pharmacists). 8 pharmacies were closed down, 7 of which belonged to local subjects and 1 belonged to a foreigner (non-pharmacist).

The total number of existing pharmacies amounted to 456, of which 363 are possessed by local subjects (233 by qualified pharmacists and 130 by non-pharmacists) and 93 are possessed by foreigners (55 owned by qualified pharmacists and 38 by non-pharmacists).

Pharmacies annexed to Public Health Offices

During 1936 there were 15 small pharmacies attatched to District Health Offices. This number has become 13 in the year 1937. These pharmacies dispense medicine to patients in localities where no private pharmacies, hospitals or clinics exist.

Cairo Night Service Pharmacies.

The following table shows the work of the night service pharmacies during the years 1936 and 1937 :—

TABLE No. 63

Year	Number of Night Service Pharmacies	Number of Prescriptions dispensed	
1936	8	7,407	Excluding specialities and patented medicaments which are issued without prescriptions.
1937	8	6,758	

Medical Practitioners Who prepare Drugs in their Clinics for their Private Patients

The following table shows the number of medical practitioners who prepare drugs in their clinics for their private patients :—

TABLE No. 64

Cairo	40	Qaliubia	15
Alexandria	19	Giza	12
Canal Governorate	7	Fayum	1
Gharbia	33	Beni Suef	4
Beheira	13	Minia	11
Menufia	18	Assiut	16
Dakahlia	16	Girga	9
Sharkia	18	Qena	7

Poisonous Drug Stores

The Ministry granted 73 permits for dealing in poisonous substances, 48 were granted to commissioners, 18 to drug stores, 7 for trading in agricultural and industrial poisonous substances, and none for trading in stupefacient drugs.

Simple Drug Stores

26 permits were granted by the Ministry for simple drug stores, 8 in Cairo, 2 in Alexandria, and 16 in other Governorates and Provinces.

Egyptian Specialities

The Ministry has granted 23 permits for the preparation and sale of Egyptian specialities, while 35 specialities were denied registration.

The actual number of Egyptian specialities registered, is 461.

Students of Pharmacy

18 graduates of the Egyptian School of Pharmacy and 68 graduates of Foreign Schools of Pharmacy have been authorised this year to pass the statutory period of training in pharmacies.

Permits for Trading in Medicinal Plants

No permits were granted during this year for trading in medicinal plants.

Contravention to Law

The number of cases of contravention brought before the Courts amounted to 129, of which 64 were for trading in poisonous drugs without permit, 29 for practising pharmacy without authorisation and 36 against pharmacists and assistant-pharmacists for breach of Law.

TABLE NO. 65.—SHOWING QUANTITIES OF STUPEFACIENTS IMPORTED INTO EGYPT AND EXPORTED THEREFROM DURING 1937.

Name of drug	Quantities imported		Quantities exported	
	Kg.	Gr.	Kg.	Gr.
Opium and its preparations	116	25	1	730
Morphine and its salts	—	548	—	131
Eucodal and its salts...	—	119	—	—
Cocaine and its salts	2	765	—	190
Cannabis indica (tincture and extract)	—	350	—	13

TABLE No. 66.—QUANTITIES OF STUPEFACIENTS CONFISCATED FOR ILLICT IMPORT AND EXPORT.

	Kilos
Opium	1,012
Cannabis indica	549
Heroine	9

TABLE No. 67.—QUANTITIES OF STUPEFACIENTS CONSUMED IN MEDICINAL PURPOSES

	Kilos
Opium and its preparations	13
Morphine and its salts	1
Cocaine and its salts	1
Cannabis indica	1

CHAPTER XIII

RESUMÉ OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND ENDEMIC DISEASES HOSPITAL

The work in the Research Institute and Hospital is carried out by different sections, either in collaboration or independently. A resumé of the important subjects investigated during the year 1937 by the different sections are as follows :

The Biochemical Section

The following were investigated :—

(1) *Betel Nut as Taeniafuge.*—Betel nut (areca catechu linu) have been tried against tapeworm infections and found ineffective (carried out in collaboration with the Clinical Section).

(2) *Patients receiving continual courses of antimony.*—As a result of the death of a boy while undertaking anti-bilharzial treatment with antimony, it was found out that several patients receive courses in other hospitals previous to their attendance at the Institute for treatment.

Consequently, all new patients attending the Institute are questioned as regards any previous treatment and upon the slightest suspicion, their urine is tested for antimony.

(3) *The distribution of antimony in the body organs following the administration of therapeutic antimony.*—The detailed study of the subject appears in the Journal of the Egypt. Med. Assoc., March 1938).

(4) *Indicanuria in intestinal worm infections.*—The presence of intestinal worms bears no relationship to the excessive production of indican.

In patients harbouring ascaris alone or ascaris with other parasites, the number of urines giving a positive indican test was comparatively higher than in others examined.

(5) *Porphyrinuria in intestinal worm infections.*—The intestinal worms do not play any part in the excessive production of porphyrinuria.

(6) *Studies on pellagra in Egypt* (in collaboration with the Clinical Section) : The following studies were carried out on Pellagra patients.

1.—Sulphur excretion. 2.—Porphyrins.

(7) *Pyrocatechin as a kidney function test* (in collaboration with the Clinical Section). The detailed study of the subject appears in "Archiv für Schiffs-und Tropen Hyg. vol 4, 1937, p. 690".

The Parasitological Section

The following problems were studied :—

I.—The effect of the new irrigation schemes in isolated districts in Aswan Province, upon the introduction of the infection with Schist. haematobium. (12 pumps were installed to irrigate 500,000 feddans).

(*a*) The rate of infection with Schisth., before and after the installation of pumps, is shown in table No. 68 under :—

TABLE No. 68

	1934	1937
	%	%
Sebaiya	—	44
Kilh	7	50
Bimban	2	75
Mansuria	11	64

(*b*) The percentage of infection in other localities irrigated by pumps in 1937 is shown below :—

Radisiya	55%
Silwa north	43%
Silwa south	45%
Ekleet	60%
Daraw	30%

II.—Experiments and combating measures are mentioned hereunder :—

(1) Clearing canals establishing outflows, abolishing dead ends, and new drains to be at a distance not less than 1,000 metres from human habitations

(2) A rise in mortality in a small village (Farnawa) was investigated and proved to be due to schist. mansoni; and measures to ameliorate conditions have been planned.

(3) Combating infection with Schistosomiasis during canal clearance at Tanan to avoid stopping the work, by the addition of copper sulphate solution, prior to clearance.

(4) Studying the rate of incidence of dog parasites in 320 dogs.

(5) Trematode infection in Egyptian snails was studied.

(6) The incidence of ankylostoma among the labourers of the phosphate mines was investigated, and the source of infection was found to lie in the nearby villages in the Nile Valley. Besides, the labourers were found to have contracted the disease before migration to work in the mines.

The Clinical Investigations Section

The following problems were investigated during the year under review :—

(1) Analysis of 400 cases of non-parasitic anaemia with a special comment on Idiopathic hypochromatic anaemia.

(2) Report of 7 cases of hyperchromatic megalocytic anaemia including 2 cases of genuine Addisonian anaemia, which constitute the first report of this kind of anaemia in Egypt.

(3) Report of 2 cases of Erythroblastic anaemia (type Cooly) in Egyptians, constituting the first report of this kind of a naemia in Egypt.

(4) Studies on the bone-marrow of normal Egyptians.

(5) Discrepancy between diameter and volume indices.

(6) The mechanism of jaundice in Bilharzial Hepatolineal Fibrosis.

(7) The mechanism and significance of the Takata-Ara reaction.

(8) The immediate effect of Splenectomy on the R.B.C. count.

(9) Report on the first case of sprue in Egypt.

(10) Deterioration of Foadin with comparative study of curative action using various stocks (in collaboration with the Biochemical Section).

(11) Bilharzial cholecystitis and its clinical diagnosis by the demonstration of bilharzial ova by the duodenal tube.

(12) Studies on sulphur metabolism and porphyrins in pellagra (in collaboration with the Biochemical Section)

(13) The Pyrocatechin disulphonate of soda as a new kidney function test. (in collaboration with the Biochemical Section).

The Medical Entomology Section

The following work was carried out as detailed hereafter :

(1) Identification of insects sent to the Research Institute.

(2) Supervision of the work of the Khanka Malaria Research Station.

(3) Field malaria-work Surveys at Alexandria, Fayum, etc.

(4) Rice cultivation in relation to Malaria.

(5) Research Problems.

(1) *Identification of insects sent or collected.*—8,263 samples of water containing mosquito larvae were examined with the following results :—

1982 were An. pharoensis, 694 were An. multicolor, 372 were An. coustani and 67 were An. sergenti.

The rest were culicine larvae belonging to the following species :

Culex pipiens 1,375, Culex perexiguus 1,231, Culex laurenti 1,125, Culex pusillus 236, Culex quasegelidus 136, Culex laticinctus 79, Aedes caspius 756, Aedes aegypti 74, Theobaldia longiareolata 7, Uranotaenia unguiculata 60.

The number of adult mosquitoes collected or sent were 3,672. The following anopheline species were found :

An. pharœnsis 2867, An. coustani (mauritianus) 322, An. sergenti 170 and An. multicolor 13.

The rest were culicines.

(2) *Supervision of the work of the Khanka Malaria Research Station.*—The mosquito survey of the area controlled revealed the presence of the following Anopheline species : An. pharœnsis, An. multicolor and An. coustani. The rest were culicine (*see* map 1).

The blood of 30,000 persons was examined for malaria. The rate of malaria positive was 17·8 per cent in 1937, whereas it was 25·3 per cent in 1936.

The efforts of the station in controlling malaria is shown by comparing the percentage of malaria in the area controlled, which was 10·1 in 1937, against 37·6 in the neighbouring areas, which are not under the control of the malaria station.

(3) *Malaria Survey at Alexandria.*

A mosquito and blood survey of the area situated between Lake Mariut and the Mahmoudiah Canal was carried out in 1937, in collaboration with the Malaria Section of the Municipality of Alexandria.

The mosquito survey revealed the presence of 2 Anopheline species, namely: An. pharœnsis and An. mauritianus. The salinity of the breeding places of these two species was determined.

The percentage of malaria in the area was 6 per cent among 2256 persons examined. Four anti-malaria schemes were submitted for consideration.

(4) *Rice cultivation in Relation to Malaria.*

Since 1933, An. pharœnsis was suspected on epidemiological grounds to be a carrier of malaria. In July 1936, sporozoites were found in the salivary glands of An. pharœnsis collected from Gabal El Asfar farm. So long as this mosquito breeds mainly in rice fields, this explains the relation of rice cultivation to the spread of malaria. The percentage of malaria incidence in 1937, in the villages of Khanka District in which rice is cultivated is 13·9, as compared to 8·1 in the villages in which rice is not grown.

(5) *Research Problems.*

The biology and morphology of An. pharœnsis, and Aedes ægypti have been worked out. The presence of a small Siphonal gland in the larva of Aedes ægypti, whose secretion prevents the entrance of water in the tracheal tubes, gives a better explanation of the action of oil as an antilarval measure. The breeding places of this mosquito have been carefully studied and measures to control them have been adopted.

Hospital Out-patient Department

(1) Incidence of parasitic infection among outpatients as revealed by urinary and stools examination:—

Total number of urines examined	7,514
,, ,, positive bilharzia	3,231
,, ,, stools examined	7,406
,, ,, positive Schist. mansoni	371
,, ,, ,, Schist. hæmatobium	281
,, ,, ,, Ankylostoma	2,571
,, ,, ,, Ascaris	2,178

(2) Results of treatment of Schistosomiasis by Foadin :—

Total number of cases treated	2,600
Cured after 9th injection	734
,, 11th ,, ...	321
,, 13th ,, ...	217
Positive after 9th ,, ...	758
, 11th ,, ...	324
,, 13th ,, ...	246

(3) Results of treatment of Ankylostomiasis by carbon tetrachloride:—

Total number of cases treated	1,543
Cured (after 1st dose)...	624
Uncured	919

(4) Results of treatment of Ascariasis by Ascaridol:—

Total number of cases treated	851
Cured (after 1st dose)	833
Uncured (after 1st dose)	18

(5) Results of treatment of mixed Ankylostoma and Ascaris infection by a mixture of carbon tetrachloride and chenopodium oil :—

Total number of patients receiving 1st dose	639
Cured	628
Number of patients receiving another dose	11

(6) Results of treatment of Taenia saginata infection with Ext. Filicis:—

Number of cases treated	91
Cured	81
Uncured	10

CHAPTER XIV

MEDICAL PERMITS

TABLE No. 69.—Showing the number of practitioners of the medical and allied professions at the end of the year 1937 as compared with that of the year 1936 :—

Profession	At the end of 1936	At the end of 1937
Medical Practitioners	3,265	3,375
Veterinary Surgeons	314	339
Dental Surgeons	415	427
Dentists without diplomas *	144	142
Pharmacists	830	851
Asst. Pharmacists*	343	341
Midwives	497	515

* *No permits are now issued to persons of these two categories*

TABLE No. 70.—Showing the number of persons authorised to practise their professions in Egypt during the last five years:

Profession	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Medical Practitioners	169	140	132	146	138
Veterinary Surgeons	53	28	31	13	26
Dental Surgeons	22	20	31	31	20
Pharmacists	23	25	39	35	29
Asst. Pharmacists...	1	—	—	—	—
Midwives	31	22	14	28	20
Dayas { Green Permits	259	300	269	253	189
Dayas { White Permits	1	4	2	1	3
Barbers	3	—	1	4	5

TABLE No. 71.—Showing the nationalities of persons authorised to practise medical professsions during 1937 :

Profession	Egyptians	Greeks	French	British	Americans	Germans	Yogoslavians	Palestinians	Italians	Total
Medical Practitioners ...	127	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	138
Veterinary Surgeons ...	25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Dental Surgeons	17	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	20
Pharmacists	27	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Midwives	17	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	20

TABLE No. 72.—Showing the origin of medical diplomas of which the holders were authorised to practise medical professions during 1937 :

Profession	Egypt	Great Britain	France	Syria	Switzerland	Greece	Germany	Austria	America	Turkey	Italy	Total
Medicine	96	13	10	6	5	2	2	2	2	—	—	138
Veterinary Surgery	25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Dentistry	15	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	20
Pharmacy	19	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	29
Midwifery	17	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	20

TABLE No. 73.—Showing the origin of medical diplomas of Egyptian practitioners who were authorised to practise medical professions during 1937

Profession	Faculty of Medicine at Cairo	British Universities	French Universities	Swiss Universities	Syrian Universities	Austrian Universities	American Universities	Total
Medicine	96	10	10	4	4	2	1	127
Veterinary Surgery ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Dentistry	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	17
Pharmacy	19	2	3	—	3	—	—	27
Midwifery	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17

TABLE No. 74.—Showing the result of the State Examinations held during 1937, for medical practitioners, pharmacists and dental surgeons, holding foreign diplomas, for the purpose of obtaining permits to practise their professions in Egypt

Examination	Number	Egyptians		Foreigners		Total	
		Succeeded	Failed	Succeeded	Failed	Succeeded	Failed
Medicine	41	3	7	14	17	17	24
Pharmacy	9	3	3	—	3	3	6
Dentistry	20	1	7	3	9	4	16

QUACK-DOCTORS

This year, the Ministry has issued instructions aiming at the strict control of persons who illegally practise any of the medical professions, as well as quack-doctors and doctors who shelter such persons in their dispensaries.

The Cairo City Health Inspectorate has created a special gang for combating quack-doctors.

The Section of Medical Permits now receives monthly reports on the result of this supervision (In accordance with service Note dated 15th December 1937).

During 1937—124 procès-verbaux were drawn up, in 37 cases of which sentences were passed.

CHAPTER XV

MEDICAL COMMISSIONS

The Central Medical Commission.

During the year 1937, the Central Medical Commission issued 22,118 medical certificates, with an increase of 3,578 certificates over the figures of the year 1936.

Out of this number, 6,698 employees were examined for sick leave of whom 4,334 were cadré and temporary officials, and 2,364 were hors cadré employees.

The number of employees who were found suffering from medical diseases and obtained sick leaves by the Central Medical Commission, or by Cairo District Medical Officers and approved by the Central Medical Commission was, 1,757 cadré and temporary officials, and 478 hors cadré employees.

The employees suffering from surgical and ophthalmic diseases were 933 cadré and temporary officials and 448 hors cadré employees.

The percentage of the most prevailing diseases is as follows :—

Table No. 75

Diseases	Cadré and Temporary Officials				Hors Cadre Employees			
	Cairo		Governorates and Provinces		Cairo		Governorates and Provinces	
	Number	Percentage to total (2690)	Number	Percentage to total (3357)	Number	Percentage to total (926)	Number	Percentage to total (3332)
		%		%		%		%
Bronchi and Lungs	275	10.2	310	9	73	7.9	275	8.2
Heart and Blood Cir.System	198	7.3	157	5	23	2.5	73	2.2
Stomach and Intestines ...	112	4.2	190	5.6	49	5.3	169	5
Liver, Kidneys and Cyst. ...	226	8.4	236	7	47	5	159	4.7
Nervousness	181	6.7	134	4	33	3.6	75	2.2
Anæmia and General Debility	162	6	403	12	27	2.9	441	13.2
Rheumatism	207	7.7	354	10.5	55	5.9	238	7.1
Tuberculosis	58	2.1	25	0.7	25	2.7	35	1
Fevers	127	4.7	141	4.2	53	5.7	133	4
Nose and Larynx	74	2.8	73	2.1	41	4.4	38	1.1
Other Medical Diseases ...	81	3	208	6.2	26	2.8	153	4.5
Eye Diseases	139	5.2	198	5.7	59	6.3	213	6.3
Ear Diseases	33	1.2	47	1.4	11	1.2	20	0.6
Dental Diseases	69	2.6	84	2.5	19	2	35	1
Surgical Operations	387	14.4	362	10.7	208	22.3	625	18.7
Urethral Diseases and calculi	31	1.2	74	2.1	7	0.8	79	2.3
Fractures	106	4	98	2.9	90	9.7	225	6.7
Other Surgical Diseases (Fistulas, Piles, Hernia and Hydroceles)	168	6.2	247	7.3	54	6	253	7.6
Mental Diseases and Syphilis	56	2.1	16	0.4	26	3	93	2.7

The number of sick officials and employees who were granted sick leaves from one day up to 10 days by Cairo Medical Officers and by Markaz and Sanitary Outpost Medical Officers in all the Mudirias and Governorates during the year 1937, was 22, 412,of whom 18,139 or 81 per cent suffered from medical diseases and 3,149 or 14 per cent suffered from surgical diseases and 1,124 or 5 per cent suffered from ophthalmic diseases. The total number of days of sick leaves granted to cadré and temporary officials only was 94,325.

The number of patients granted sick leaves from one day up to 10 days by the Central Medical Commission or by Cairo District Medical Officers and approved by the Central Medical Commission, was 765 cadré and temporary officials, and 412 hors cadre employees,

The number of patients examined by the Central Medical Commission and denied sick leave, was 122 cadré and temporary officials and 83 hors cadre employees.

The number of patients examined before the Provincial and Governorates Medical Commissions and denied sick leaves was 300 cadré and temporary officials and 449 hors cadre employees.

The number of patients granted sick leaves from 11 days up to 30 days and upwards by the Central Medical Commission or by Cairo District Medical Officers was 1,925 cadré and temporary officials and 514 hors cadre employees.

The number of patients granted extension of sick leaves until their placement on pension by the Central Medical Commission was 38 cadré and tomporary, officials. The number of hors cadre employees who were pronounced medically unfit for further service was 330.

The number of patients who were also examined by the Central Medical Commission and found still fit for service, was 14 cadré and temporary officials and 80 hors cadre employees.

The number of candidates who were examined for admission to Government Service or for proceeding on Educational Missions abroad was 11,193, of whom 5,607 were cadré and temporary officials and 209 candidates for missions abroad ; the remaining 5,377 were hors cadre employees.

The ratio of cadre and temporary officials rejected in three sessions was 34 per cent of the number examined for admission to Government Service *i.e.* the percentage of success was 66. The ratio of hors cadre employees rejected was 47 per cent of the number examined for admission to Government Service *i.e.* the percentage of success was 53

Out of the number of the cadré and temporary candidates for entrance into Government Service, 25 per cent failed in vision. The main cause of failure in most cases was Myopia ; 6·6 per cent were rejected or found unfit for service, on account of defects in the Urinary System, the main cause being Albumin or its traces. 1 per cent were rejected or found unfit for service on account of Heart Diseases, organic diseases of the heart being the main cause. 1·4 per cent were rejected or found unfit for service on account of other diseases such as Varicoceles orHydroceles, for which the necessary operations have not been made, defects in the limbs, apparent poor constitution diseases of the respiratory system, etc.

Medical Examination of Private Pilots.

The number of applicants for licenses for piloting private aeroplanes (licence A) who presented themselves before the Central Medical Commission during the year 1937 was 136 out of whom 100 were found fit (89 were found fit in the 1st session and 11 in the 2nd session). Failures numbered 36 (30 failing in the 1st session, 4 in two sessions, one in three sessions and one in five sessions).

During the year, 19 private pilots presented themselves for the renewal of their licenses, all of whom passed the first examination.

Medical Examination of Commercial Pilots (License B).

14 pilots were examined for license B (Commercial Aircraft License) of whom 10 passed the Exam. (9 in the first session and one in the 2nd).

Two of the 4 failures were examined once, one twice and one 3 times.

Of 22 pilots examined for the renewal of license B (Commercial Aircraft) 21 succeeded (20 in the first session, and one in the 2nd session), whereas one failed.

It is to be noted that the examination of Commercial Pilots as well as mechanical engineers and staff of aerodromes which was hitherto carried out by the British Army Medical Board has, this year, been entrusted to the Central Medical Commission.

Provincial and Governorates Medical Commissions.

21,444 medical certificates were issued by the Provincial and Governorate Medical Commissions during the year 1937, showing a decrease of 78 below those of last year (1936).

Nizami Ghaffirs.

The number of *Nizami Ghaffirs* who were examined by the Medical Officers of Markazes for admission into Government Service, or for extension of their voluntary service, was 12,472. Of this number, 7,098 succeeded and 5,374 failed; or a rate of 57 per cent for the former, and 43 per cent for the latter.

The Ministry of Finance has, on the proposal of the Ministry of the Interior and consent of the Ministry of Public Health, approved of entrusting the examination of *Nizami Ghaffirs* for admission to Service or extension of service to the Provincial Medical Commissions instead of District Medical Officers as from December 1937.

TABLE No. 76.—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION AND PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1937.

	Object of Medical Examination — Number of Cases																							Causes of rejection of candidates applying for entry to service — Diseases													
	For Adm. to service						Candidates for Missions				For Sick leaves				Inability				For determination of age		Other Exams.				Total	Defective vision		Urinary System		Respiratory System		Circulatory System		Nervous System		Digestive System		Other Diseases		Total	
	Perm. and Temp				H.C.						Granted		Refused		Unfit		Fit				Substitution of Pension	Egyptian labour Corps	Other cases																	
	Fit	Unfit	Rejected in 1st Session	Rejected in 2nd Session	Fit	Unfit	Fit	Unfit	Rejected in 1st Session	Rejected in 2nd Session	P. & T.	H. C.	P. & T.	H. C.	P. & T.	H. C.	P. & T.	H. C.	P. & T.	H. C.			P. & T.	H. C.		P. & T.	H.C.	P. & T.	H.C.	P. & T.	H.C.	P. & T.	H.C.	P. & T.	H.C.	P. & T.	H.C.	P. & T.	H.C.
Cen. Med. Commission ...	3,644	376	1,303	284	2,823	2,554	163	6	36	4	4,198	2,274	136	90	87	3,176	17	122	62	488	46	2	133	94	22,118	1,469	2,094	385	306	16	11	50	34	2	—	—	1	87	108	2,009	2,554
Provincial Med. Com.	451	145	114	13	3,403	2,808	—	—	—	—	3,357	3,332	300	449	51	2,751	33	1513	35	434	2	23	137	2,093	21,444	231	2,201	21	349	6	38	2	51	—	—	—	8	12	161	272	2,808

TABLE No. 77.—The following table shows the classification of diseases contracted by officials and employees for which sick leaves have been granted by the Central and Provincial Medical Commissions, and by the District M. Os. in Cairo and approved by the C. M. C. during 1937.

DISEASES

| UNIT | MEDICAL DISEASES | | |

CHAPTER XVI

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS SECTION

The Ministry of Public Health was the first to direct attention to the risk of air raids, the necessity of taking measures in time of peace, and preparing a scheme for defence with arrangements for procuring the materials and equipments required for the purpose.

As a result, the Government constituted a High Ministerial Committee in the autumn of 1935, to adopt a scheme for the protection of the civilian population against air-raids and to advise as to the precautions to be taken in the event of air-raids.

This Committee has appointed a sub-committee, whose terms of reference were as follows :—

(1) Examination of different kinds of Gas Masks and determination of the best kind suitable for the purpose.

(2) Laying down a general scheme for the creation of shelters in the cities and towns of Egypt, for protecting the public in case of air-raids.

(3) Constitution of Public Gangs for first-aid and protection in different localities and laying instructions as regards first-aid and treatment.

(4) Preparing instructions to the public as regards the precautionary measures they should take in case of air-raids, for distribution throughout the country.

The Sub-Committee, after a number of sittings held between October 14th 1935 and 24th December 1936, presented a full report embodying a detailed scheme for air raid precautions for Egypt, in the event of aerial attack.

A new Sub-Committee was constituted to continue the work of the above committee and to carry out urgent proposals concerning air-raid precautions.

The Ministry of Public Health was able to carry out a great deal of the precautionary measures in spite of the limited funds placed at its disposal. The year 1937 is noted for much activity in this direction .

The High Committee

On May 6th, 1937, a ministerial arrêté was issued constituting a High Committee, to organise the necessary precautions to be taken in the event of air-raids with gas.

The High Committee has, howerever, appointed several Sub- Committees, each to consider one or more of the following subjects :—

(1) First Aid and Hospital treatment.

(2) Rescue and Decontamination Service.

(3) Emergency Fire Brigade Organization.

(4) Police, Warning and Light Restriction.

(5) Ports and Ships Protection.

(6) Practical training.

(7) Protection of Communications.

The A.R.P. Administration provided the above Sub-Committees with the information they may require.

These Sub-Committees have carried out a large amount of the work entrusted to them, and have laid down several schemes to be adopted in case of emergency.

The work is still proceeding with a view to providing complete schemes to meet all emergencies in the event of an air-raid.

Training

At the end of 1937, the Ministry opened a school for practical training on anti-gas precautionary measures, following the lines adopted in more experienced countries.

The school is furnished with all the necessary instruments and appliances that render the training most practical.

Government officials and private individuals who will be charged with defence measures during war-time will be trained at this school. They will, in their turn, train other people and officials of their respective Departments. It is expected that the Ministry will, before long, have a large number of trained persons.

An instructive museum was also established containing several patterns of anti-gas apparatus and materials used in different countries.

Experiments are now carried out at this school to determine on the defence measures and materials most suitable for use in this country.

The Ministry had delegated some of its medical officers to attend a course of instruction at the civilian anti-gas school at Falfield, Gloucestershire, England, in order to be acquainted with anti-gas measures adopted in that country.

The Ministry had also approached the Chemical Department to send a chemist on educational Mission for specialising in the chemical examination of masks and other anti-gas equipment.

The Ministry purchased, moreover, a large quantity of different gas masks, protective oil-skins, and decontamination materials. More quantities are annually imported until enough masks for the protection of all persons exposed to air-attacks have been stocked.

These materials are at present stored in Cairo, but special stores are being built by the Ministry to ensure their safe storage.

Similar stores will be established in other parts of the country to facilitate the distribution of materials in case of emergency.

A small work-shop was also established to carry out the necessary repairs to these materials.

The Air-Raid Precuations Section issued several circulars for the instruction of the public on methods of protection against air-raids.

Several pamphlets dealing with the different aspects of air-raid protection have also been prepared.

The Ministry is in touch with Foreign Countries for information regarding new developments in methods of air-raid protection, besides reviewing continually all foreign literature on the subject.

The Ministry is actually studying the best means for giving public warnings.

Several tests have been made to find out the best means of warning the civil population in time of air-raids.

An exercise " black-out " was carried out in Cairo during which the City was observed from the air.

These exercises have been of great value in revealing what could be done in time of emergency.

Similar experiments will be carried out in all other large towns which have special military importance.

The Air Raid Precautions Section is now considering several schemes for the protection of Government buildings, documents, museums, monuments, and other important public edifices.

CHAPTER XVII

CENTRAL STORES

During this year, the Central Stores Section, acting on the same principles laid down in previous years, has equipped the following new units with up-to-date instruments and equipments, besides supplying all other units with the necessary articles. These new units* comprise Public Health Offices, Hospitals (one for tuberculosis, one for fevers and two for ophthalmic diseases), District, Village and Ankylostoma Hospitals, Child Welfare centres, Travelling units for treatment in villages (travelling motor cars) and other institutes and different branches for treatment.

The Stores have also furnished some ophthalmic units with extra beds.

Moreover, the Stores equipped the Egyptian University Hospitals with drugs, surgical instruments and other necessary articles.

The work of the Central Stores is briefly shown in the following table :—

TABLE No. 78

Kind of Work	1936	1937	Decrease	Increase
Receipt Vouchers...	15,882	15,320	562	—
Issue Vouchers	82,075	86,949	—	4,874
Claims	2,264	2,450	—	186
Correspondence, outward	132,756	126,090	6,666	—
Correspondence, inward, and forms	121,660	129,417	—	7,757
Postal parcels received	5,910	5,872	38	—
Postal parcels despatched	14,790	10,490	4,300	—
Work-shop labour (Number of articles repaired)	139,865	158,080	—	18,215
Work-shop labour (Number of articles newly made)	535,452	462,743	27,709	—
Railway parcels despatched ...	90,310	93,302	—	2,992
Railway consignments received ...	16,479	18,568	—	2,089

* For details of new units the reader is kindly referred to pages 69 and 156.

TABLE No. 79.—CONTRACTS AND ORDERS MADE IN 1937 AS COMPARED WITH 1936

	1936	1937	Decrease	Increase
General Adjudications...	313	151	162	—
Local Offers	295	1,680	—	1,385
Contracts	1,571	1,499	72	—
Local Orders	1,045	1,068	—	23
Foreign Orders	107	113	—	6
Forms 50 C. G.	5,694	5,824	—	130
Questions submitted to the Contract Board	937	870	67	—
Meetings held by Contract Board	187	155	32	—
Tenders submitted in General Adjudications	1,410	1,320	90	—
Agreements	3	3	—	—
Miscellaneous orders	324	235	89	—

CHAPTER XVIII

BUDGETARY GRANTS, DETAILS OF POSTS AND NEW UNITS ESTABLISHED

TABLE No. 80.—DETAILS OF BUDGET GRANTS AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

	Budget Grants		Actual Expenditure	
	1936	**1937**	**1936**	**1937**
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
TITLE I				
Salaries, Wages and Allowances	796,071	889,108	741,667	789,493
TITLE II				
General Expenses	855,214	931,722 (2)	876,620	931,894
TITLE III				
New Works	111,665 (1)	111,741	64,155	61,430
TOTAL	1,762,950	1,932,571	1,682,442	1,782,817

N.B.—(1) This includes an additional grant of L.E. 10,000.

(2) A Law has been issued for an additional Grant of L.E. 14,000 to be taken from the economies of Title I.

TABLE No. 81.—DETAILS OF POSTS IN THE VARIOUS SECTIONS

	General Divisions		Health Divisions		Medical Divisions		Mental Diseases Division		Total	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Technical Posts										
Permanent	82	90	326	362	593	640	24	26	1,025	1,118
Temporary	3	3	252	321	297	331	12	12	564	667
Adm. and Clerical Posts										
Permanent	177	180	201	202	60	61	17	17	455	460
Temporary	66	76	161	175	121	127	11	12	359	390
Hors Cadre Staff...	269	279	1,202	1,309	4,417	4,826	814	851	6,702	7,265
TOTAL	597	628	2,142	2,369	5,488	5,985	878	918	9,105	9,900

TABLE No. 82.—NEW UNITS ESTABLISHED IN 1937

Units	Number	Cost of establishment
		L.E.
Health Offices	10	14,080
Dental Clinics	3	2,622
Markaz Hospitals	3	16,890*
Village Hospitals	2	3,800*
Venereal Diseases Clinics	2	2,948
Ophthalmic School Clinics	2	682
Ophthalmic Branches in Markaz Hospitals	4	6,520
Travelling Ophthalmic Hospital	1	5,015
Chest Diseases Dispensaries	2	4,071
Tuberculosis Hospital, Abbassia	1	23,537*
Leprosy out-patient clinics	2	3,588
Travelling Ankylostoma School Clinics	2	3,980
Travelling Ankylostoma Hospitals	2	3,100
Ankylostoma Branches in Markaz Hospitals	10	8,550
Stationary Child Welfare Centres...	3	10,314
Travelling Child Welfare Centres	3	3,510
Travelling Malaria Hospitals	6	2,412
TOTAL	58	115,619

(*) This does not include cost of buildings.

CHAPTER XIX

CAIRO CITY HEALTH INSPECTORATE

Prefatory Note

The census enumeration of the whole country was made on the nights of the 26th. and 27th. of March 1937. The preliminary results showed that the population of Cairo City was 1,307,422 persons with an intercensal increase of 242,855 *i.e.* an increase of 228 per thousand of population.

The general death rate for the year was 24 per thousand of the population, as compared with 27·7 in 1936 and 26·6 (the mean death rate) in the last five years (1931-35).

The infantile mortality rate was 192 per thousand living births as against 196 in 1936 and 201 (the mean rate) in the last five years (1931–35).

The death rate of mothers within the first fortnight of delivery was 2·5 per thousand births, as compared with 3·8 in 1936 and 3·5 in 1935.

This downward trend, illustrated in the above three items, undoubtedly indicates a prominent progress in public health.

The propagation of infectious diseases during this year was on the whole favourable, except for a localised outbreak of Dengue which took place in the early autumn (please see page 163).

The incidence of Typhoid was much less than it had been in the previous year. The total number of cases notified was 2,231 as compared with 3,014 in 1936. A great descent was also noted in Measles. Only 206 cases were recorded as against 1,313 in 1936.

The last epidemic of small-pox took place in 1932-33, when the disease suddenly manifested itself after a quiescence of 6 years. As it was observed that the disease recurs on the average after a period of six years from general vaccination, it was considered advisable to undertake a general revaccination against small-pox (please see page 160).

To combat the lately increasing incidence of Diphtheria, a scheme for immunizing all children of the ages (1–10) was made and carried out (please see page 160).

To secure efficient and regular control of food and milk, four gangs, each superintended by a M.O., were formed. Two were charged with the control of milk; while the other two were entrusted with food-stuffs, (page 183). Consequently the samples of milk taken for analysis, have abnormally risen to 21,233 specimens as compared with 1,844 in 1936.

Besides, the Food Control Section have taken 4,123 samples for bacteriological and chemical analysis, as against 358 in 1936.

A.—Vital Statistics

Population.

The estimated mid-year population of Cairo in 1937 was 1,393,700 with an increase of 41,900 over that of last year, or 30·9 per thousand of population.

The following is the distribution of the population on the different kisms :

Muski	28,100
Azbakia	69,100
Bab el Sharia	90,700
Abdin	90,000
Sayeda Zeinab I ...	79,000
,, ,, II ...	69,100
Khalifa	83,300
Helwan	51,300
Darb el Ahmar	93,700
Gamalia	87,400
Shoubra I and II ...	222,100
Bulaq I	96,300
,, II	59,200
Old Cairo	62,800
Abbassia	121,000
Zeitun	37,500
Heliopolis	53,100
Cairo (Total) ...	1,393,700

Births.

The total number of births (excluding still-births) registered during the year was 58,034 with an increase of 1,734 over that of last year. The birth-rate was 41·6 per thousand of population.

Table No. 98 shows the number of births distributed on the various kisms and their rates per thousand of population.

Still-Births.

The number of still-births registered during the year was 1,334 making a rate of 23 per thousand births.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 34,799 of which 1,389 occurred amongst non-residents. This leaves 33,410 for Cairo proper with a decrease of 3,978 less than the deaths of last year. The general death-rate for 1937

was 24 per thousand of the population. It was 27·7 in 1936 and 26·6 as an average for the period 1931-1935. (See table No. 98 which shows the distribution of these deaths among the various kisms and their rates as compared with each other and with the rates of previous years. Vide chart I).

Infantile mortality.

The total number of deaths of children under one year was 11,131, being 71 less than those of last year. This number constitutes 33·3 per cent of the total deaths of Cairo. The infantile mortality rate for 1937 was 192 per thousand live births. It was 196 for the year 1936 and averaged 201 for the quinquennial period 1931-1935. (See table No. 98 which shows the distribution of these deaths among the various kisms and their rates compared with each other and with the rates or previous years. Vide chart II).

Causes of Infantile Deaths.

Enteritis is still responsible for the largest number of infantile deaths. Out of the 11,131 deaths, 5,716 were due to diarrhœa and enteritis, *i.e.* 51·4 per cent. General diseases come next, accounting for 2,770 or 24·9 per cent ; then chest diseases 1,556 or 14 per cent, then marasmus 984 or 8·8 per cent, and then infectious diseases 105 deaths or 0·9 per cent. (See charts III and IV which show the weekly infantile deaths, their causes, and the average weekly temperature).

Death Enquiries.

The total number of uncertified deaths which required investigation during the year amounted to 20,184 *i.e.* 60.4 per cent of the total deaths of Cairo City. Out of this number 11,779, or 58·4 per cent of the total uncertified deaths, were examined by the District Medical Officers; 7,750 or, 38·4 per cent, by the District *Mowallidas* (Midwives) and the remainder by the *Dayas* and Village Sanitary Barbers. (See table No. 99).

B.—Infectious Diseases

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 14,138 (after excluding 1,112 cases from outside Cairo) with 2,582 deaths. This is to be compared with 11,549 cases and 3,385 deaths in 1936 and 9,656 cases and 2,784 deaths in 1935. Deahs from infectious diseases constitute 7·7 per cent of the total deaths of Cairo. (See table No. 100 which shows the most prevalent diseases distributed in the various districts. See also Fig. I).

Typhoid Fever.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 2,231 with 545 deaths This constitutes a case rate of 1·6 and a death rate of 0·4 respectively per thousand of the population. The corresponding figures for 1936 were 2,014 cases and 575 deaths and for 1935 1,992 cases and 557 deaths.

The highest incidence occurred in the following three districts consecutively : Heliopolis, Abbassia, and Zeitun. Fifty per cent of the cases of these districts occurred among children less than fifteen years old. (See Fig. 2 and Chart V.)

Diphtheria.

The number of cases of diphtheria notified during the year was 902 cases with 345 deaths, which make up a case-rate and a death-rate of 0·64 and 0·24 respectively per thousand of the population, as compared with 890 cases and 379 deaths in 1936 *i.e.* 0·658 and 0·380 respectively per thousand of the population ; and 1,119 cases ; and 480 deaths in 1935 *i.e.* 0·852 and 0·366 respectively per thousand of population.

The highest incidence of the disease was recorded in Khalifa then Sayeda Zeinab I Districts. (See Fig. 3 and Chart VI.)

The Immunization of Cairo Children against Diphtheria.

After the effective propaganda carried out by the Inspectorate during the "Diphtheria Week" of 1936 and the evident welcome, expressed by the public, to preventive inoculation against infectious diseases as ordered by the Ministry of Public Health, the Inspectorate suggested to immunize all the children of Cairo aged from one to ten years, against diphtheria. The Ministry approved this proposal and six gangs were organised for the systematic vaccination of the children on specified days in each District. Each gang comprised a doctor and a female attendant. Two daily-paid clerks were attached to each District for enlisting and summoning children. The anatoxin used, was partly prepared at the Ministry's Laboratories and partly bought from Europe. The gangs commenced their work on August 1st, 1937 and by the end of the year, 92,164 children were given the first injection. Of these, 64,622 were given two injections and 48,276 were given all the three injections.

Small Pox.

No cases of small pox occurred during the year, nor in 1936 or 1935.

General vaccination of the Cairo population against small-pox during 1937.

After the general vaccination of the population against small-pox in 1933 and the experience that a small-pox epidemic reappears in Egypt every six years, and as it last broke out in Cairo in 1932, it was thought advisable, lest it should appear in 1937, to revaccinate all Cairo Inhabitants. After obtaining the approval of the Ministry, the Inspectorate began from December 1936 to register all the inhabitants, employing daily-paid clerks for the purpose. By March 11, 1937 the process was completed and the population amounted thereby to 1,308,899.*

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* The Statistical Department made a general census of the population of Egypt on the evenings of 26th–27th March 1937 and the Cairo population was primarily estimated at 1,307,422.

The actual vaccination commenced on January 1, 1937 by means of 25 vaccination gangs. Each gang was composed of a doctor (or a *mowallida*), a clerk, a male attendant and a nurse, and was daily supplied with the necessary equipments such as vaccine, alcohol, cotton, etc. All through, the vaccine used was prepared by the Ministry's Laboratories.

One of the gangs headed by a doctor, was assigned for the vaccination of employees in their bureaux, pupils in their schools and workmen at their workshops, etc. Another gang, under a *Mowallida* undertook the vaccination of pupils in girls' schools not usually visited by a doctor.

The daily vaccinations averaged 300 for each gang. By the end of December 1937, 1,359,263 persons were vaccinated; the increase being due to voluntary revaccinations.

Measles.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 206 with 65 deaths, *i.e.* a rate of 0·15 and 0·05 respectively per thousand of the population. The cases and deaths recorded in 1936 and 1935 were 1,313 with 700 deaths and 463 with 224 deaths respectively.

Of the total number of deaths of the year, 44 were notified after death. (See Fig. 4 and Chart VII.)

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 35 with 20 deaths, *i.e.* a rate of 0·03 and 0·01 respectively per thousand of the population. In 1936 the cases were 35 and the deaths 15, while in 1935 there were 46 cases and 30 deaths. (See Fig. 5 and Chart VIII.)

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during the year was 22 with one death, against 25 cases and one death in 1936 and 32 cases and one death in 1935. (See Fig. 6 and Chart IX.)

Typhus Fever.

The number of cases notified during the year was 103 with 34 deaths, *i.e.* a rate of 0·07 and 0·02 respectively per thousand of population, as against 70 cases and 26 deaths in 1936, and 37 cases and 8 deaths in 1935. (See Fig. 7 and Chart 11).

Influenza.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 2,348 with 58 deaths *i.e* a rate of 1·7 and 0·04 respectively per thousand of population. (See " Dengue.")

The total number of deaths caused by influenza and pulmonary affections was 3,672, or 11 per cent of the total number of deaths in Cairo, as against 5,252 deaths in 1936 and 3,839 in 1935.

The total number of deaths caused by diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excluded) was 4,765 of which 3,614 deaths were due to pulmonary affections.

The classification of deaths due to pneumonia on the different age-groups was as follows :

Age-group	Number of deaths
0– 5 years	2,753
5–15 years	223
15–35 years	168
More than 35 years	470
TOTAL	3,614

Malaria.

The total number of Malaria cases notified during the year was 498 with 14 deaths, *i.e.* 0·36 and 0·01, per thousand of population respectively. Amongst the above-mentioned cases 131 were Malignant Malaria. (See Fig. 8 and Chart 12).

The notifications of Malaria in the previous years were as follows :

TABLE No. 83

Year	Cases	Deaths	Malignant Malaria Cases
1932	36	1	—
1933	167	3	—
1934	247	7	—
1935	519	3	—
1936	725	15	183
1937	498	14	131

Tuberculosis.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 2,274 with 963 deaths, *i.e.* 1·6 and 0·6 per thousand of population respectively, as against 2,334 cases and 1,061 deaths in 1936 and 2,293 cases and 960 deaths in 1935.

Child-Bearing Mortality

There were 144 deaths registered due to child-bearing, making a mortality rate of 2·5 per thousand births, as compared with a rate of 3·8 in 1936 and 3·5 in 1935.

Out of the total deaths of mothers during the year, 62 were due to puerperal fever, thus making a death-rate of 1·6 per thousand births, as against a rate of 1·9 in 1936 and 0·9 in 1935.

The total number of mothers who died within a fortnight of confinement (excluding puerperal fever) amounted to 82, of which :

Placenta Prævia	6	Pleural effusion	1
Rupture of the uterus	7	Post-partum hæmorrhage	13
Albuminuria	1	Heart Failure	3
Non-puerperal Pyæmia	1	Sudden death from arterial embolism	2
Peritonitis and intestinal paralysis	1	Nephritis	1
Shock after caesarian section ...	1	Collapse	2
Non-criminal septic abortion ...	3	Abortion and septicaemia	2
Ectopic gestation	2	Embolism	1
Difficult labour	1	Abortion with haemorrhage ...	1
Phthisis and heart failure	1	Heart failure	1
Typhoid Fever	2	Chronic endocarditis and sudden death	1
Syncope	1	Dengue fever (suspected) before delivery	1
Abortion with acute yellow atrophy of liver	1		
Peritonitis	1		
Eclampsia	21		

Dengue.

During the autumn months of 1937, Cairo was the scene of an outbreak of dengue fever of average dimensions. Cases were seen in every district of the City and the disease attacked all classes and all ages.

The notified cases gradually increased in number until the epidemic reached its peak during the week ending November 1937, when the notified cases amounted to 537 and the deaths to 8. The epidemic then gradually declined during thirteen weeks till the end of December 1937.

Due to the fact that several years had elapsed since the last visitation of the disease in epidemic form in 1927-1928, and due to the incomplete clinical picture exhibited by early cases, there was much divergence of views regarding its identity. Most cases were declared as suspected fever or influenza, and it was only on October 7th, 1937, that the first notifications appeared in official returns. That this date does not correctly indicate the real onset of the outbreak, is shown by

Chart 13, in which have been plotted the weekly returns of suspected fever, influenza and dengue. It is observed that notifications of both suspected fever and influenza began to manifest abnormal increase from the second week of September, an increase which persisted until the middle of October, and then began to subside when the real character of the disease was so well in evidence that it could not be mistaken for another malady. The onset of the outbreak may then be safely stated to have been the first week of September and infection must have been introduced or kindled up in Cairo about the end of that month.

All the sources suspected to have been the origin of the epidemic were studied It was found that the disease was not imported from abroad as no epidemics of dengue were reported in the neighbouring countries.

The disease was not transferred to Cairo from the other provinces of Egypt either, Cairo being practically the only place where it appreared in epidemic form. The epidemic had also no relation with a bovine epidemic of a disease, carrying the same name that occurred one month before the human epidemic owing to the divergence of epidemiological aspects between the two. There was equally no increase in the percentage of the Aedes mosquitoes in relation to the other kinds of that insect. (The percentage of Aedes ægypti in 222 samples taken from the houses of Cairo during July—December, 1937 was 24·3 per cent of the total samples of mosquitoes). The meteorological data shown in Chart 14 show also that the climatic conditions were unfavourable for the breeding of Aedes aegypti. It seems most probable therefore that the epidemic was due to the loss of "herd immunity" of the Cairo population assisted by the presence of missed sporadic cases. The presence of these two factors was duly justified after the study of the history of dengue in Egypt. The epidemics of the disease were noticed to reappear in periods varying from 10 to 20 years.

The total number of dengue cases officially notified in Cairo from October 7th till the end of 1937 was 2,594. This figure however is far from giving a true picture of the magnitude of the epidemic. To ascertain the probable extent of the epidemic in Cairo, it was deemed of interest to examine the sheets of attendance in schools and Government Departments. It was found that the percentage of absentees rose in schools from a daily average of 3 per cent to a daily average of 8 per cent and in the Ministry of Health from 5 to 10 per cent during the two months when the epidemic was in full sway. As there was no other cause to account for this increase, it must have been due to dengue. Granted that a case of dengue may only absent himself from work for 10 days and not 60 days, then the 5 per cent fall of attendance during the two months, must actually represent that at least 30 per cent of the pupils and employees were attacked as was really noticeable. An average 30 per cent of the population of Cairo would represent 400,000 persons attacked instead of 2,594 cases shown by the official returns.

Fifty deaths were recorded from the 2,594 notified cases giving a case mortality rate of 1·9 per cent. This however does not give a true picture of the deaths really caused directly or indirectly by the epidemic. To reach a rough estimate of the

fatality of the epidemic, the returns of mortality in the city during the last three months of the year were examined, as compared with the last quinquennial curve. (See Chart I). It was ascertained that the general death rate of Cairo exhibited an appreciable rise during the sojourn of the epidemic, a rise of 2·3 per cent *i.e.* 3,206 more than normal. If this number is considered to be directly or indirectly due to dengue, and if dengue cases that really occurred were about 400,000, then the case mortality rate should be 0·8 per cent instead of 1·9 per cent as above-cited.

The clinical picture of the disease during this epidemic exhibited very few variations from classical description.

For the combat of the epidemic, fifty-five anti-mosquito gangs were set in the town to attack the Aedes aegypti both in its adult and larval forms. Amongst the measures undertaken, a spraying compound locally prepared under the name of " Fattack " was extensively used to kill the winged insect in dark corners and other hidden places of refuge in houses. Houses of notified cases were visited by the said gangs twice weekly until their recovery.

(See the report on " The Dengue Epidemic of Cairo in 1937 " read in the "Session du Comité Permanent de l'Office Internationale d'Hygiène Publique " of Paris in May 1938).

Disinfection.

The total number of rooms disinfected during the year amounted to 52,325 of which 25,015 were carried out by Abbassia Disinfection Station and 27,310 by Fum-el-Khalig.

C.—Control of Passengers and Pilgrims

A.—Passengers.(1)

During 1937, there were 21,937 passengers who arrived in Cairo from infected countries, as compared with 24,051 in 1936.

Out of this total 6,448 arrived via Alexandria, 1,848 via Suez, 1,724 via Port Said, 10,991 via Kantara and 926 by airships.

Out of the last total, 854 landed at Almaza and 72 passengers landed in Alexandria.

Moreover, 6,100 passengers arrived from Sudan through Shallal and were observed for small-pox and meningitis.

All of these passengers, with the exception of 37 who could not be traced in spite of the strict searching done, were observed during the regulation period.

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(1) See table No. 84.

B.—Pilgrims. (1)

The total number of pilgrims returning from Hedjaz during the year 1937 was 1,180 as compared with 743 in 1936, all of whom underwent the regulation period of observation.

Of those who returned to Cairo, 2 died after observation period, one from cerebral haemorrhage, and one from diabetes and erysipelas on back.

Two pilgrims, found suffering from suspected fever, were isolated in Abbassia Fever Hospital but were cured ; one from influenza, the second showing no fever. Both were finally discharged.

In addition, 35 pilgrims from other districts were observed and found in good health with the exception of one pilgrim from Etsa District who was isolated in the Fever Hospital, diagnosed malignant malaria and discharged.

802 foreign pilgrims who were allowed a short stay in Egypt were observed and pronounced healthy, with the exception of one Indian pilgrim who died suffering from acute enteritis at the Fever Hospital.

Officials and employees of El-Tor Mission amounting to 59, were observed and found in good health.

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(1) See table **No. 85.**

TABLE No. 84.—STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING

Month	Via Alexandria				Via Port-Said				Via Suez			
	Total	Found	Not Found	Percentage Found	Total	Found	Not Found	Percentage Found	Total	Found	Not Found	Percentage Found
				%				%				
January ...	283	281	2	99	84	84	—	100	105	105	—	100
February ...	249	249	—	100	39	39	—	100	168	168	—	100
March	166	166	—	100	33	33	—	100	185	183	2	98
April	1,488	1,488	—	100	24	24	—	100	125	125	—	100
May	134	133	1	99	11	11	—	100	245	243	2	99
June	345	344	1	99	14	14	—	100	189	189	—	100
July	294	294	—	100	644	644	—	100	161	161	—	100
August ...	588	585	3	99	15	15	—	100	133	133	—	100
September ...	816	812	4	99	771	771	—	100	144	143	1	99
October ...	1,261	1,261	—	100	18	17	1	94	152	152	—	100
November ...	415	414	1	99	19	19	—	100	96	94	2	97
December ...	409	408	1	99	52	52	—	100	145	145	—	100
TOTAL ...	6,448	6,435	13	99·8	1,724	1,723	1	99·9	1,848	1,841	7	99·6

IN CAIRO FROM INFECTED COUNTRIES DURING 1937.

Via Kantara				By Airships				Grand Total			
Total	Found	Not Found	Percentage Found	Total	Found	Not Found	Percentage Found	Total	Found	Not Found	Percentage Found
			%				%				%
1,371	1,368	3	99	82	81	1	98	1,925	1,919	6	99·6
1,174	1,174	—	100	104	104	—	100	1,734	1,734	—	100
788	787	1	99	94	93	1	98	1,266	1,262	4	99·6
241	241	—	100	47	47	—	100	1,925	1,925	—	100
1,295	1,295	—	100	93	93	—	100	1,778	1,775	3	99·8
688	687	1	99	92	92	—	100	1,328	1,326	2	99·8
1,030	1,030	—	100	48	48	—	100	2,177	2,177	—	100
988	988	—	100	52	52	—	100	1,776	1,773	3	99·8
965	965	—	100	55	55	—	100	2,751	2,746	5	99·8
747	747	—	100	87	85	2	97	2,265	2,262	3	99·8
723	720	3	99	76	76	—	100	1,329	1,323	6	99·5
981	977	4	99	96	96	—	100	1,683	1,678	5	99·7
10,991	10,979	12	99·8	926	922	4	99·5	21,937	21,900	37	99·8

TABLE No. 85.—

KISMS	Number of pilgrims who left this year	Number of pilgrims who returned								
		Found in good who health	Found sick					Found in good health	No trace	Reasons of untracing
			Number	Suspected diseases	Result of Bacteriological Examination	Diagnosis				
Abbassia	119	119	1	Fever?	Neg.	No Symptoms		119	—	—
Abdine	113	105	—	—	—	—		105	—	—
Ezbekia	20	20	—	—	—	—		20	—	—
Choubra I	38	38	—	—	—	—		38	—	—
Choubra II ...	70	69	—	—	—	—		69	—	—
Boulak I	49	49	—	—	—	—		49	—	—
Boulak II	69	68	—	—	—	—		68	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	97	97	—	—	—	—		97	—	—
Khalifa	59	60	—	—	—	—		60	—	—
Mousky	22	22	—	—	—	—		22	—	—
Gamalia	84	84	—	—	—	—		84	—	—
Bab el-Shariya ...	75	75	—	—	—	—		75	—	—
Sayeda I	112	107	—	—	—	—		107	—	—
Sayeda II	116	116	1	Influenza	Neg.	Influenza		116	—	—
Heliopolis	65	59	—	—	—	—		59	—	—
Old Cairo	38	38	—	—	—	—		38	—	—
Helouan	25	22	—	—	—	—		22	—	—
Zeitoun	32	32	—	—	—	—		32	—	—
TOTAL ...	1,203	1,180	2	—	—	—		1,180	—	—

PILGRIMAGE DURING 1937

Difference between those who left and those who returned			Number of those who died in Hedjaz	Number of those who died at home		Number of Contraventions	Action Taken
Increase	Decrease	Reasons		Number	Causes of Death		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Admitted to F.H, cured and Discharged.
—	8	Remaining at Hedjaz	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	Left Direct to Damascus	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	Died at Hedjaz	1	—	—	—	—
1	1	+Was Residing at Hedjaz —Left Direct to Sudan	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Was Residing at Hedjaz	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	+Was Residing at Hedjaz. —Has not yet returned	—	1	Cerebral Haemor. caused by High Pressure of Blood	—	Death after Observation.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	5	Have not yet returned	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Admitted to F.H, cured and Discharged.
—	6	Left Direct to Syria	—	1	Diabetes and Erysipelas on Back	1	Death after Observation.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	Left Direct to Beyrouth	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	26	—	1	2	—	1	—

D.—Government Fever Hospital, Abbassia

The number of admissions to the Government Fever Hospital, Abbassia, during 1937, was 10,041 as compared with 7,807 in 1936.

Of these 6,321 were males, and 3,720 were females.

Of the females 1,661 were accompanying patients.

The number of admissions per month were :

Table No. 86

Month	Number	Month	Number
January	283	July...	1055
February	290	August	1091
March	412	September	1272
April	582	October	1804
May...	802	November	989
June...	983	December	478

The patients consisted of :

Table No. 87

Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	38	Acute anterior poliomyelitis ...	2
Tubercular meningitis	17	Erysipelas	423
Pneumococcal meningitis... ...	16	Malaria	403
Influenzal meningitis	9	Pneumonia	200
Chicken pox	53	Tetanus	33
Scarlet fever	24	Dysentery	63
Typhoid fever	1,185	Tuberculosis	108
Paratyphoid fever	303	Puerperal fever	55
Diphtheria	477	Encephalitis lethargica	3
Whooping cough	32	Seven days fever	52
Measles	82	Three days fever	19
Mumps	128	Persons sent to hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease	1,189
Typhus	101		
Influenza	2,095		
Dengue	848	Persons sent for observation in whom no disease of any sort manifested itself	415
Undulant Fever	7		

Of the 10,041 admissions, 343 were 1st class, 590, 2nd class, and the remaining 9,108 3rd. class.

There were 875 deaths in hospital during 1937, of these there were :

TABLE No. 88

Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	22	Purperal fever	15
Tubercular meningitis *	15	Malaria	8
Pneumococcal meningitis ...	16	Tuberculosis	20
Influenzal meningitis	6	Paratyphoid	24
Measles	18	Typhus	34
Diphtheria	176	Encephalitis lethargica	2
Typhoid fever	241	Dysentery	8
Erysipelas	47	Pneumonia	76
Acute anterior poliomyelitis ...	1	Whooping cough	1
Tetanus	17	Undulant fever	3

In addition, there were 125 deaths amongst patients sent in under mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease and whose condition did not permit of a refusal of admission.

E.—WORK DONE AT THE OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, CAIRO CITY POLICE, DURING 1937

The total number of the Cairo City force at the end of the year amounted to 7,586.

The following describes in brief the amount of work performed during the year :

Medical Work.

Number of policemen examined for sick leave	6,649
Other members of policemen examined for sick leave	776
Number of Medico-legal examinations	29,093
Cab-drivers and chauffeurs examined for practising professions ...	3,953
Ghaffirs and policemen examined for entering service	119

Sanitary Work.

Number of Inspections of Police units	200
Number of those vaccinated against small-pox	6,769
Number of those inoculated against typhoid fever (two injections) ...	578

It was observed that the most prevalent diseases among non-commissioned officers and policemen for whom drug and work were prescribed, were contusions, toothache, rheumatism and bronchitis. The number of cases of these diseases were 214, 160, 155, and 131 respectively.

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* Two discharged at their friends request, and with the consent of Cairo Inspectorate. They died shortly after discharge from Hospital.

The diseases most prevalent among officers and civilians were bronchitis, dengue, gastritis and rheumatism. The number of cases were 119, 94, 82, and 80 respectively.

14 members of the police force were sent to the Fever Hospital suffering from typhoid.

578 persons were put under observation for infectious diseases during the year.

23,754 telephone messages were exchanged, of which 18,449 were outward and 5,305 inward.

The number of letters received and replied to, amounted to 2,174 during the year, of which 1,028 were outgoing and 1,146 were incoming.

F.—Sanitary Control of Public Women

The total number of prostitutes on the register during the year 1937 was 1,119, of these 1,005 were Egyptians and the remainder (114) foreigners.

During the year, 300 names were struck off the register, of whom 271 were Egyptians, and 29 foreigners.

22 new names were registered during the year.

The total number of examinations carried out during the year was 33,714 for Egyptians and 4,227 for foreigners.

There were 14 European and 269 Egyptian prostitutes who were found sick during the year.

2,893 unregistered prostitutes (all Egyptians) were examined at the request of the Police, as compared with 2,899 in 1936; of whom 982 were found suffering from venereal diseases as detailed below:

335 Gonorrhœa.

73 Primary Syphilis.

506 Secondary Syphilis.

68 Chancroids.

G.—Unhealthy, Inconvenient, and Dangerous Establishments

Under the law No. 13 of August 28th, 1904, and the Arrêté of the Ministry of Interior of the same year, the following establishments have been licensed after the fulfilment of the sanitary conditions:

TABLE No. 89

Ist. Class "Seha."

	Number
Pastry and alimentary paste establishments	19
Ovens and bakeries for public use	18
Milk sale shops	18
Sweetmeat factories	11
Ice-cream factories	10
Natural and artificial butter factories	3
Alcoholic liquors without distillation	3
Alcoholic liquors and Beer bottling Ests.	3
Weaving Factories	4
Roasting Peas establishments	2
Tobacco and Cigarette Factories	2
Distilleries of Alcoholic Liquors	2
Sugar-cane crushing establishments	2
Bean-cooking Kitchens	2
Oil Mills	1
Aerated Water Factories	1
Sifting and grinding corn mills	1
Macaroni Factories	1
Rag and Bone Stores	1
Match Factories	1
Preservation and Pickling of vegetables	1
Cheese Factories	1
Cord Factories	1
TOTAL	108

1st. Class "Zabt."

Printing Presses	8
Garages	6
Carpentry Work-shops	3
Balât Factories (+)	3
Clothes Ironing and Cleansing establishments	3
Black-smith Work-shops	2
Car Painting establishments	1
Paper bag Factories (+)	1
Foundries employing mech. power	1
Dye Works (+)	1
Bed-stead Workshops	1
Metal Turning work-shops	1
TOTAL	31

N.B.—Establishments marked (+) are prescribed in the schedule annexed to the law as Seha establishments of the 2nd class but the Contentieux has considered them as 1st Class "Zabt" when they are worked by mechanical power under the heading :

"Every establishment where mechanical or electrical powers are employed."

A committee was held in 1935 to consider this question, and recommended that the following heading should be inserted in the schedule under 1st Class "Seha" in order to bring such establishments class under it, viz :

"Every establishment 2nd or 3rd, where mechanical or electrical powers are employed."

TABLE No. 89 (*contd.*)

	Div. A	Div. B	Div. C	Total
2nd. Class "Seha"				
Groceries...	320	156	169	645
Pickling establishments	5	3	7	15
Sale of ice shops	19	9	7	35
Frying fish, meat, etc...	27	6	—	33
Sale of bread...	90	60	61	211
Gypsum and Cement Stores ...	28	18	15	161
Public Kitchens	27	18	66	111
Retail *Fessikh* establishment ...	8	1	4	13
Bûza Factories	1	—	1	2
Coffee Grinding mills	8	3	3	14
Roasting meat	6	3	—	9
Sale of sweet-meats	49	12	25	86
Cattle sheds	3	—	—	3
Sale of vegetable Oils...	3	—	—	3
Macaroni Stores	1	—	—	1
Cheese and *Masli* Stores	3	2	5	10
Clothes Manufactories	1	—	—	1
Weaving establishments	1	—	4	5
Canvas Stores	1	—	—	1
Grinding seeds for food	1	—	—	1
Sugar-cane crushing estbs.	—	3	5	8
Ests. where more than 10 workmen are employed	—	4	—	4
Pottery factories	—	4	—	4
Hides and skin stores...	—	2	—	2
Flour Stores	—	—	41	41
Skin-Dyeing works	—	—	4	4
Chalk and blue factories	—	—	3	3
Public Stables	—	—	5	5
Husking seeds and Barks	—	—	5	5
TOTAL	602	304	430	1,336
2nd. Class "Zabt"				
Slate pencils workshops	1	—	—	1
Timber Stores	3	4	—	7
Garages	1	1	—	2
Paper Stores	2	—	—	2
Foundries	3	—	—	3
Match Stores	6	—	—	6
Metal Turning workshops	1	—	—	1

TABLE No. 89 (*contd.*)

	Div. A	Div. B	Div. C	Total
2nd. Class "Zabt" (contd.)				
Copper stores	2	—	—	2
Alcoholic liquors stores	33	9	11	53
Printing Presses	11	7	14	32
Paints and Oils stores	16	15	—	31
Iron Stores	93	—	—	93
Coal stores	23	4	—	27
Tinning Copper shops	29	15	—	44
Straw stores	19	11	—	30
Tin-smith workshops	19	20	—	39
Spirit and Gas shops...	87	52	—	139
Black-smith workshops	135	58	—	193
Perfume factories	—	—	5	5
Marble workshops...	—	3	—	3
Cotton stores	—	1	—	1
Carton boxes workshops	—	—	2	2
Carpentry workshops	—	—	2	2
TOTAL	484	205	29	718
3rd Class "Seha"				
Butcher's shops	36	23	13	72
Clothes Ironing ests.	122	77	31	230
Veg. and Fruit shops...	39	16	12	67
Poultry sale shops	7	3	—	10
Fish sale shops	1	1	—	2
Kunafa Factories	1	—	2	3
TOTAL	206	120	58	384
3rd. Class "Zabt"				
Carpentry workshops	47	36	—	83
Tarboushes Ironing shops... ...	14	10	—	24
TOTAL	61	46	—	107

Public Establishments.

Under the "Etablissements Publics" Law No. 1 of January 9, 1904, the following establishments were inspected during 1937 :

10 theatres, 39 cinemas, and 9 establishments of different kinds.

Of these, 1 new theatre was found satisfactory, and 9 already licensed, 8 of which were found satisfactory and one unsatisfactory.

Of 4 new cinemas, 3 were found satisfactory and one unsatisfactory, while of 35 already licensed, 30 were satisfactory and 5 unsatisfactory.

Of 8 other kinds of establishments already licensed, 6 were satisfactory and 2 were unsatisfactory.

TABLE No. 90

RESULT OF INSPECTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS ALREADY LICENSED AND ACTUALLY EXISTING DURING 1937

Qism	1st. class ests.			2nd. class ests.			3rd. class ests.		
	Satis.	Not.	Total	Satis.	Not.	Total	Satis.	not.	Total
Ezbekia	71	12	83	399	291	690	144	82	226
Bulac I	43	43	86	78	566	644	16	88	104
Bulac II	43	24	67	316	58	374	40	11	51
Shubra I	41	58	99	297	521	818	88	144	232
Shubra II	54	44	98	584	141	725	150	68	218
Abbassia	25	111	136	139	337	476	113	268	381
Zeitun	19	10	29	294	35	329	85	8	93
Heliopolis	58	12	70	303	18	321	206	3	209
Abdin	23	106	129	196	517	713	93	226	319
Musky	68	34	102	235	193	428	90	76	166
Sayeda I	32	37	69	242	267	509	78	35	113
Sayeda II	44	27	71	350	79	429	122	26	148
Helwan	11	23	34	30	271	301	10	101	121
Old Cairo	19	83	102	394	225	619	58	38	96
Khalifa	4	74	78	58	520	578	10	75	85
Bab el-Sharia ...	64	65	129	463	245	708	106	52	158
Gamalia	69	72	141	544	246	760	66	36	102
Darb-el-Ahmar ...	70	57	127	377	353	730	89	79	168
TOTAL ...	758	892	1,650	5,299	4,883	10,182	1,534	1,416	2,950
GRAND TOTAL					14,782				

Establishments found satifactory : 7,591

Establishments found unsatisfactory : 7,191

Percentage 51·3 per cent satisfactory and 48·7 per cent unsatisfactory.

TABLE No. 91.—SHOWING NUMBER OF VISITS MADE TO UNHEALTHY ESTABLISHMENTS DURING 1937

Qism	Number of visits	Qism	Number of visits
Ezbekia	1,617	Sayeda I	1,221
Bulac I	834	Sayeda II	1,397
Bulac II	1,195	Helwan	1,038
Shubra I	2,893	Old Cairo	1,742
Shubra II	1,716	Khalifa	1,558
Abbassia	1,437	Bab El Sharia	1,681
Zeitun	949	Gamalia	1,938
Heliopolis	1,084	Darb-el-Ahmar	2,130
Abdin	2,096		
Musky	1,756	TOTAL	29,262

TABLE No. 92.—SANITARY CONDITIONS NOTIFIED ADMINISTRATIVELY TO LICENSEES

Qism	Satisfactory	Unsatis.	Under consideration	Total
Ezbekia	—	—	1	1
Bulac I	—	—	—	—
Bulac II	—	—	—	—
Shubra I	426	533	190	1,149
Shubra II...	—	1	—	1
Abbassia	—	—	—	—
Zeitun	376	53	22	451
Heliopolis	354	27	11	392
Abdin	—	1	—	1
Musky	342	196	49	587
Sayeda I	—	1	—	1
Sayeda II...	—	—	—	—
Helwan	237	75	83	395
Old Cairo	—	—	—	—
Khalifa	—	—	—	—
Bab el-Sharia	2	7	6	15
Gamalia	—	1	4	5
Darb-el-Ahmar	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,737	895	366	2,998

TABLE No. 93.—SHOWING NUMBER OF P.V. OF CONTRAVENTION DRAWN UP AGAINST OWNERS OF UNHEALTHY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Qism	Unlicensed ests.	Licensed ests.	Total
Ezbekia	240	254	494
Bulac I	238	219	457
Bulac II	276	80	356
Shubra I	185	8	193
Shubra II	155	93	248
Abbassia	191	60	251
Zeitun	78	85	163
Heliopolis	106	27	133
Abdin	201	103	304
Musky	123	196	319
Sayeda I	160	138	298
Sayeda II	166	142	308
Helwan	62	75	137
Old Cairo	216	188	404
Khalifa	221	122	343
Bab El-Sharia	206	116	322
Gamalia	197	139	336
Darb-el-Ahmar	236	60	296
TOTAL	3,257	2,105	5,362

H.—SANITATION SECTION

Free Water Taps.

Steps were taken for the installation of 11 free water taps in the various Qisms of Cairo and were used.

Complaints.

The number of complaints received and dealt with during the year was 3,000. Out of these, 1,324 were in connection with rats, 900 with mosquitoes and the remaining 776 with other questions of general sanitation, *i.e.* fencing of waste lands, cleanliness of streets and repairs required to the sanitary installations of houses.

Ambulant Vendors.

1,831 applications for ambulant vendor licence were received. The approval of the Inspectorate was accorded to 1,239, 26 were refused and 2 were filed for the death of applicants. The remaining 364 applications are still under consideration.

Mosques.

12 water systems were connected to main drainage. 11 were repaired and opened for use (see table No. 94). During the year, the Inspectorate received 15 applications for the connection of water systems in mosques with the main sewers.

Cemeteries.

(1) Steps were taken for the addition of a piece of land to the cemetery of the Roman Catholics.

(2) Preliminary steps were taken to choose a piece of land to create a cemetery for the Evangelicans at Helwan.

(3) Preliminary steps were taken to choose a piece of land to create a cemetery for the Evangelicans at Kafr Faruk and Ein Shams.

(4) Preliminary steps were taken to choose a piece of land at Heliopolis to create a cemetery for the Coptic Orthodox.

(5) Remains of Turkish Prisoners of War were transferred from their tombs at Abbassia.

Anti-Malaria Measures.

Owing to the Nile Flood and the appearance of infiltration water in the low lying lands, the Inspectorate, at the approval of the Ministry, appointed 7 overseers and 32 workmen for assisting in the precautionary measures against mosquitoes.

TABLE No. 94.—SHOWING WATER SYSTEMS OF MOSQUES

Qism	Number
Water systems connected to main Sewers	
Shubra I	1
Khalifa	2
Abdin	3
Bulac II	2
Old Cairo	1
Sayeda I	2
Water systems Repaired and opened for use	
Darb el-Ahmar	2
Bulac I	1
Abdin	2
Shubra I	4
Bulac I	2
Khalifa	1

TABLE No. 95.—RATS CAUGHT BY THE RAT CATCHING GANGS FROM GOV. BUILDINGS (1937)

Month	Number
January	914
February...	708
March	782
April	777
May	834
June	921
July	1,097
August	877
September	1,525
October	932
November	793
December	872
TOTAL	11,032

TABLE No. 96.—RATS CAUGHT BY THE RAT CATCHING GANGS FROM PRIVATE HOUSES (1937)

Month	Number
January	994
February	824
March	925
April	887
May	675
June	890
July	898
August	833
September	1,168
October	507
November	406
December	806
TOTAL	9,813

I.—Food Control Section

During the year 1937, two gangs for food control were formed. Each gang consists of one doctor, one food inspector, one overseer and a policeman and is supplied with a special motor-car.

Two other gangs for controlling milk were also formed.

One was entrusted with milk coming from the neighbouring villages and is composed as follows :

1. Doctor.

5. Food inspectors.

5. Food overseers.

5. Policemen.

1. One motor-car and one motorcycle with side-car.

Their method of working is to place at each bridge on the Nile one food inspector one food overseer and a policeman, under the supervision of the gang doctor.

They take their posts on the bridges daily at odd hours so that the vendors never know the time. Usually they carry out their work at the bridges at 4 or 5 a.m, to 9 a.m. every day, and sometimes they resume their work at bridges at sunset.

The second milk gang is composed as follows :

A doctor.

A Sanitary Inspector.

2 Food overseers.

A policeman.

A special motor lorry.

This gang was entrusted with the control of milk in the interior of the city. They work each day at a different section.

The following table No. 97 shows the quantities of food found unfit for human consumption and were destroyed, the number of samples taken for bacteriological and chemical analysis and the percentage of specimens found adulterated as well as the number of contraventions during the year 1937.

TABLE No. 97

Number	Name of Article	Foods Destroyed			Samples taken				Adul. Rate Per Cent	P. V. drawn for	
		Tins	Quant.	Okes.	Number of samples	Healthy	Adulterated	Unwholesome		Adulteration	Unfitness
									%		
1	Tinned food	29,809	—	2,319	269	28	—	115	—	1	7
2	Oils and fats...	—	—	384	117	58	26	5	22	24	—
3	Fresh foods	—	15,433	22,980	11	8	—	3	—	—	—
4	Other foods	—	3,737	3,126	723	463	84	3	11.6	95	3
5	Milk	—	—	79	21,233	16,024	5,209	—	24.5	2,210	—
6	Butter	—	—	—	115	73	18	—	15.6	18	—
7	Alcoholic Liquors...	—	9	—	62	36	—	4	—	—	—
8	Aerated and Mineral waters...	—	—	—	2,836	2,606	230	—	8	30	2
9	Egg	—	2,878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	29,809	22,057	28,888	25,366	19,296	5,567	130	—	2,378	12

Number of Procès-Verbaux drawn up against non-licensed vendors: 7,007.

TABLE No. 98.—THE POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANTILE DEATHS AND THEIR RATES IN CAIRO AND ITS QUARTERS IN 1937, AS COMPARED WITH THE RATES OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

Districts	Population	Number of Deaths	Death-rates per 1000 of population	Number of Births	Birth-rates per 1000 of population	Number of Infantile deaths (0–1) year	Infantile mortality rate per 1000 of Births
Musky	28,100	590	**21·0**	902	**32·1**	165	**183**
Bab-el-Sharia	90,700	2,188	**24·1**	3,916	**43·2**	673	**172**
Ezbekia	69,100	1,186	**17·2**	1,874	**27·1**	325	**173**
Abdin	90,000	1,634	**18·2**	2,419	**26·9**	430	**178**
Sayeda Zeinab I	79,000	2,075	**26·3**	4,042	**51·2**	839	**208**
Sayeda Zeinab II	69,100	1,414	**20·5**	2,291	**33·2**	413	**180**
Khalifa	83,300	2,339	**28·1**	3,469	**41·6**	801	**231**
Helwan	51,300	1,353	**26·4**	2,078	**40·5**	461	**222**
Darb el Ahmar...	93,700	2,171	**23·2**	3,506	**37·4**	722	**206**
Gamalia	87,400	2,176	**24·8**	3,717	**42·5**	718	**193**
Shubra	222,100	5,722	**25·8**	11,371	**51·1**	1,984	**174**
Bulac I	96,300	2,602	**27·0**	4,442	**46·1**	927	**209**
Bulac II	59,200	1,304	**22·0**	2,490	**42·1**	445	**179**
Old Cairo	62,800	2,056	**32·6**	3,406	**54·2**	782	**230**
Abbassia	121,000	2,494	**20·6**	4,692	**38·8**	759	**162**
Heliopolis	53,100	979	**18·4**	1,522	**28·7**	284	**187**
Zeitun	37,500	1,128	**30·1**	1,897	**50·6**	403	**212**
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	1,393,700	33,410	**24·0**	58,034	**41·6**	11,131	**192**
1936	1,351,800	37,388	**27·7**	56,300	**41·7**	11,202	**196**
1931–1935	1,234,720	32,834	**26·6**	53,149	**43·0**	10,665	**201**
1926–1930	5,064,100	152,856	**30·2**	235,003	**46·4**	51,853	**221**
1921–1925	3,956,400	135,848	**34·3**	202,554	**51·2**	47,404	**234**
1916–1920	3,771,833	151,858	**40·3**	158,617	**42·0**	43,483	**274**

TABLE No. 99.—DISTRIBUTION OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND DEATH INQUIRIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN 1937

Districts	All Deaths	Uncertified Deaths					Percentage of Deaths Uncertified
		Investigated by District M. Os.	Investigated by District Hakimas	Investigated by Village Sanitary Barbers	Investigated by Village Dâyas	Total	
Musky	590	172	90	—	—	262	44·4
Bab el Sharia	2,188	613	722	—	—	1,335	61·0
Ezbekia	1,186	195	216	—	—	411	34·7
Abdin	1,634	304	382	—	—	686	42·0
Sayeda Zeinab I	2,075	836	364	—	—	1,200	57·8
Sayeda Zeinab II	1,414	487	297	—	—	784	55·4
Helwan	1,352	511	90	375	23	999	73·9
Khalifa	2,339	887	835	—	—	1,722	73·6
Darb el Ahmar	2,171	852	579	—	—	1,431	65·9
Gamalia	2,176	643	491	—	—	1,134	52·1
Shubra	5,722	2,287	919	21	4	3,231	56·5
Bulac I	2,602	888	1,118	—	—	2,006	77·1
Bulac II	1,304	595	282	—	—	877	67·3
Old Cairo	2,056	1,462	149	209	23	1,843	89·6
Abbassia	2,494	307	652	—	—	959	38·4
Zeitun	1,128	391	437	—	—	828	73·4
Heliopolis	979	349	127	—	—	476	48·6
TOTAL FOR CAIRO... ...	33,410	11,779	7,750	605	50	20,184	60·4

Table No. 100.—District Distribution of the most Important Infectious Diseases, 1937

Districts	Population	Small-pox		Rel. Fever		Typhoid		Diphtheria		Measles		Typhus		C. S. M.		Scarlet Fever		Malaria		Tuberculosis	
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
Ezbekia	69,100	—	—	—	—	119	19	37	11	8	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	8	—	107	34
Abdin	90,000	—	—	—	—	155	42	60	16	8	5	3	1	5	2	5	—	14	—	190	85
Sayeda I	79,000	—	—	—	—	104	27	68	23	12	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	19	—	184	87
Sayeda II	69,100	—	—	—	—	109	17	48	16	9	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	22	3	97	47
Khalifa	83,300	—	—	—	—	145	67	75	36	6	2	19	3	3	2	1	—	41	—	177	80
Darb el Ahmar...	93,700	—	—	—	—	125	45	62	28	12	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	1	200	63
Musky	28,100	—	—	—	—	52	10	21	10	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	4	—	52	32
Bab el Sharia ...	90,700	—	—	—	—	100	20	62	22	15	6	11	5	1	1	2	—	17	2	130	53
Gamalia	87,400	—	—	—	—	92	24	45	17	10	5	3	1	3	1	1	1	12	1	147	70
Abbassia	121,000	—	—	—	—	291	49	89	32	13	4	7	3	4	2	4	—	97	2	165	55
Shubra	222,000	—	—	—	—	393	97	154	50	46	11	17	6	5	4	1	—	73	2	308	116
Bulaq I	96,300	—	—	—	—	144	47	42	17	13	4	27	8	1	—	2	—	24	—	150	52
Bulaq II	59,200	—	—	—	—	55	21	22	10	8	3	1	1	2	1	1	—	15	1	96	44
Old Cairo	62,800	—	—	—	—	89	20	51	24	8	4	7	3	3	1	6	—	27	—	97	55
Heliopolis	53,100	—	—	—	—	151	20	22	6	10	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	20	1	45	16
Zeitun	37,100	—	—	—	—	70	8	24	9	7	1	1	—	3	2	1	—	69	1	32	12
Helwan	51,300	—	—	—	—	37	12	20	18	20	2	2	2	—	—	2	—	18	—	97	62
Cairo City ...	1,393,700	—	—	—	—	2231	545	902	345	206	65	103	34	35	20	32	1	498	14	2,274	963

CHAPTER XX

REPORT ON THE WORK ACHIEVED BY THE HEALTH SECTION OF ALEXANDRIA MUNICIPALITY DURING 1937. *

Area.

The area of Alexandria was estimated at :—
145,823 square kilometres on the years 1936 and 1937.
divided as follows :—

Land	77,444	square	kilometres.
Sea	68,379	,,	,,

		1937	**1936**
Population :			
	Egyptians	617,100	598,100
	Foreigners	120,600	120,200
	TOTAL	737,700	718,300
Births :			
	Egyptians	27,815	28,469
	Foreigners	1,294	1,417
	TOTAL...	29,109	29,886
Deaths :			
	Egyptians	18,220	14,989
	Foreigners	935	898
	TOTAL	19,155	15,887
Still-Births :			
	Egyptians	491	496
	Foreigners	5	7
	TOTAL	496	503
Infantile Mortality :			
	Egyptians	6,395	5,581
	Foreigners	71	61
	TOTAL	6,466	5,642
Infectious Diseases :			
	Cases	9,502	7,690
	Deaths	1,268	905
Death-rate of infectious diseases		11·76 %	13·34 %.
Case-rate of infectious diseases		12.88 %.	

* For detailed statistics, the reader is kindly referred to the Report of the Health Section, Alexandria Municipality, for 1937.

Govt. Press 4414-1941-315 ex.

MAP. N° 1

خريطة رقم ١

منطقة أبحاث الملاريا بالخانكة مبين عليها انواع يرقات البعوض لسنة ١٩٣٧

AREA SUPERVISED BY M.R. STATION SHOWING MOSQUITO LARVAE 1937



S. & M 1939(39/556)

مصلحة المساحة والمناجم ١٩٣٩(٣٩/٥٥٦)

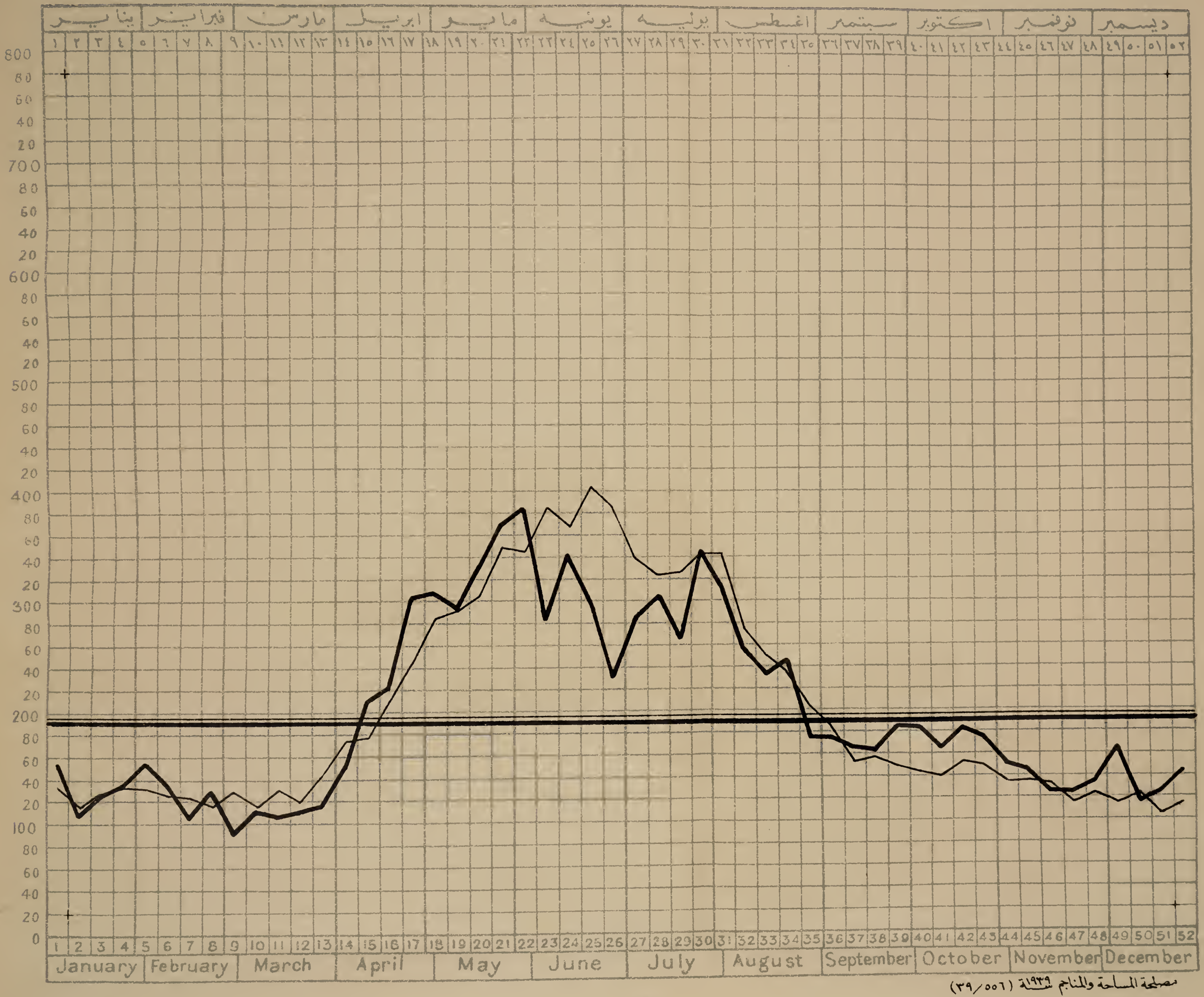
REFERENCE

- *Anopheles Pharoensis.*
- *" Multicolor.*
- *" Mauritianus.*
- *Theobaldia Longiareolata.*
- *Uranotaenia Unguiculata.*
- *Aedes Caspius.*
- *Culex Pusillus.*
- *" Laticinctus.*
- *" Guasigelidus.*
- *" Perexiguus.*
- *" Laurenti.*
- *" Pipiens.*

الرسم رقم ٢
Chart II

نسبة وفيات الرضع الأسبوعية ومتوسطها فى سنة ١٩٣٧ .بمقارنتها مع متوسطها فى السنين من سنة ١٩٣٢ الى سنة ١٩٣٦

Cairo Weekly Infantile Mortality during 1937 and Weekly average of previous five years 1932-1936.



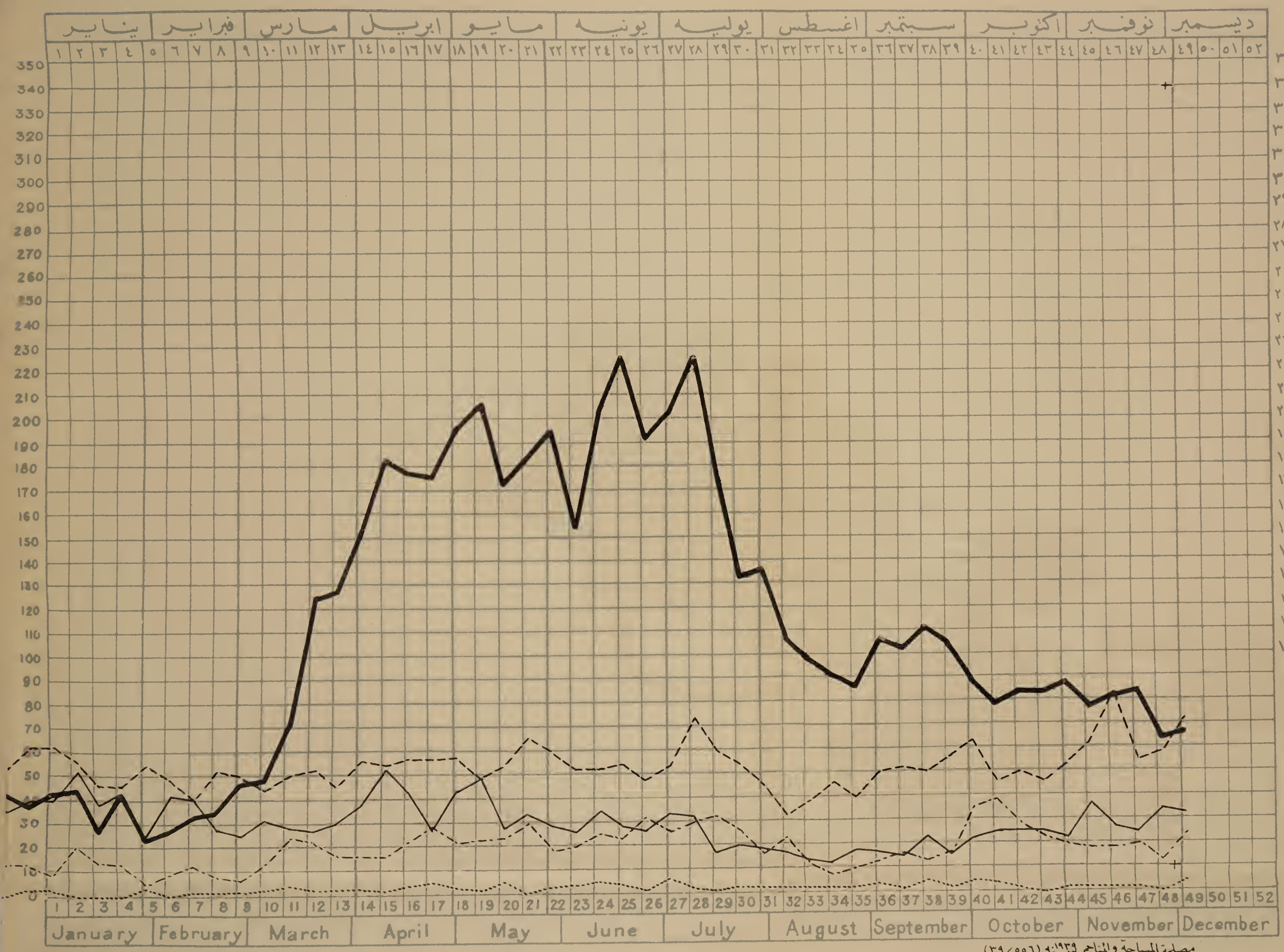
مصلحة المساحة والمناجم سنة ١٩٣٩ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

Weekly Infantile Mortality in 1937.	نسبة وفيات الرضع الأسبوعية فى سنة ١٩٣٧
Mean „ „ „ 1937.	متوسط نسبة وفيات الرضع سنة ١٩٣٧
Average Weekly Infantile Mortality in 1932-1936.	المتوسط الأسبوعى لنسبة وفيات الرضع للسنوات من سنة ١٩٣٢ الى سنة ١٩٣٦
Mean „ „ „ „ 1932-1936.	متوسط نسبة وفيات الرضع من سنة ١٩٣٢ الى سنة ١٩٣٦

الرسم رقم ٣
Chart III

معدّل الوفيات الأسبوعى للأطفال الذين دون السنة الاولى من عمرهم فى سنة ١٩٣٧

Weekly Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 Year) 1937 Cairo



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم ١٩٣٩ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

Marasmus ضعف أوهزال

Other Diseases أمراض أخرى

Infectious Diseases الأمراض المعدية

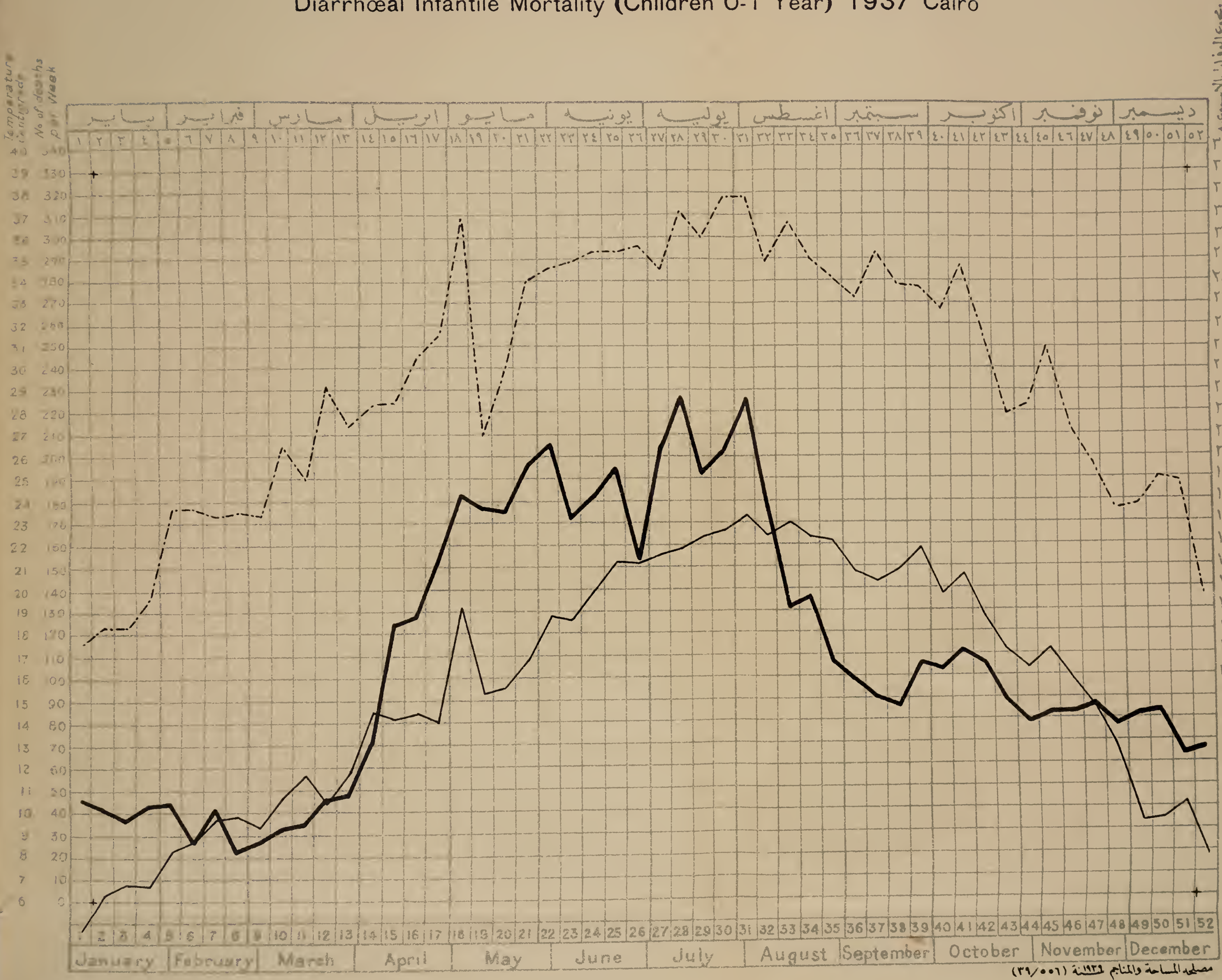
Diarrhœa & Enteritis الاسهال والنزلة المعوية

Pulmonary أمراض الصدر

الرسم رقم ٤
Chart IV

وفيات الاسهال للأطفال الذين دون السنة الأولى من عمرهم فى سنة ١٩٣٧

Diarrhœal Infantile Mortality (Children 0-1 Year) 1937 Cairo



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم ١٩٣٨ (٣٩/٥٠٦)

Diarrhœa ——— الاسهال

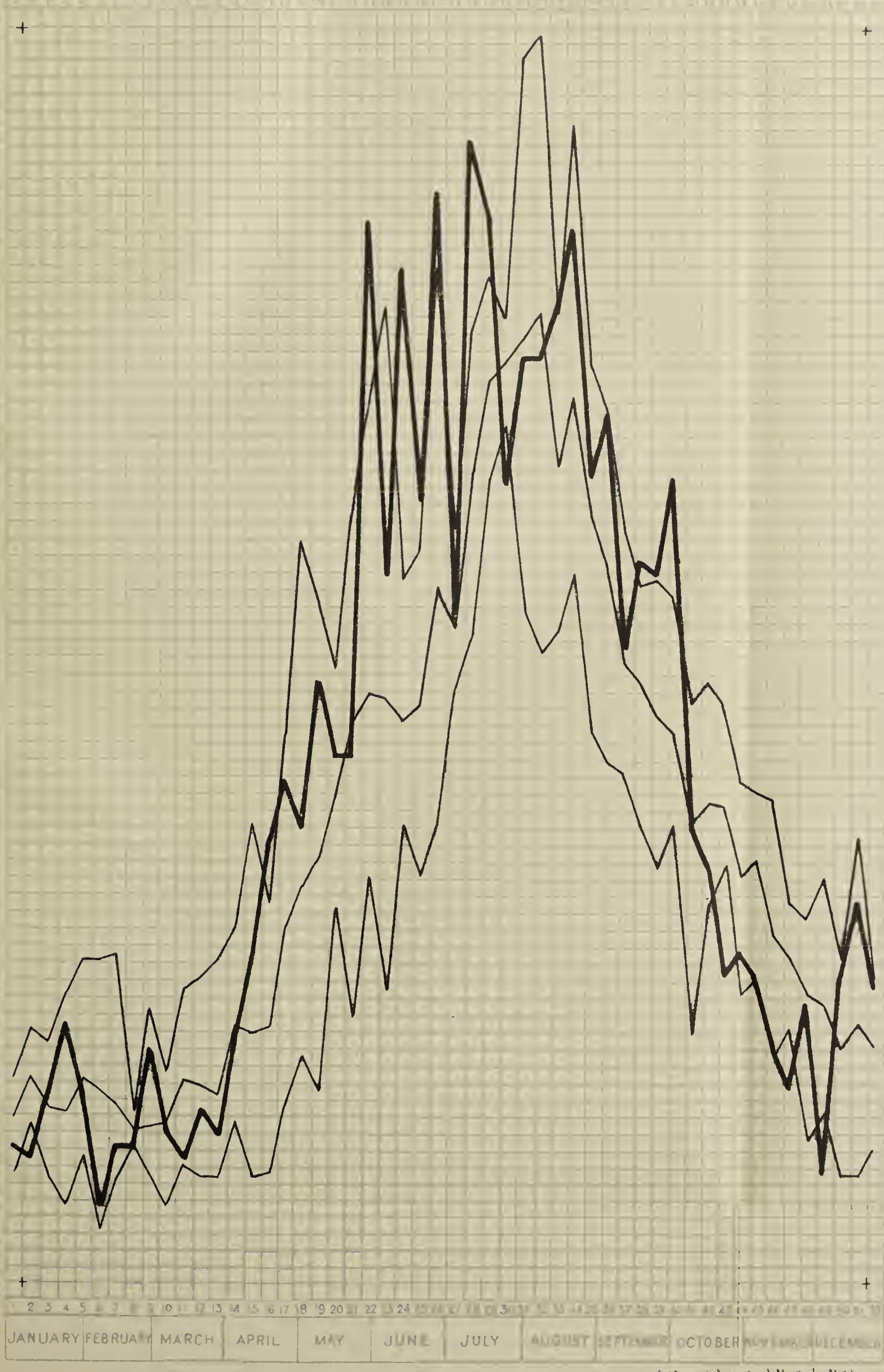
Average Max. .Temperature C. -.-.-.-.- معدل أقصى درجات الحرارة بمقياس سنتيجراد

Average Minimum Temperature C. ——— معدل أدنى درجات الحرارة بمقياس سنتيجراد

Chart 5

الرسم رقم ٥

الحمى التيفودية
Typhoid



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم ١٩٣٩ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

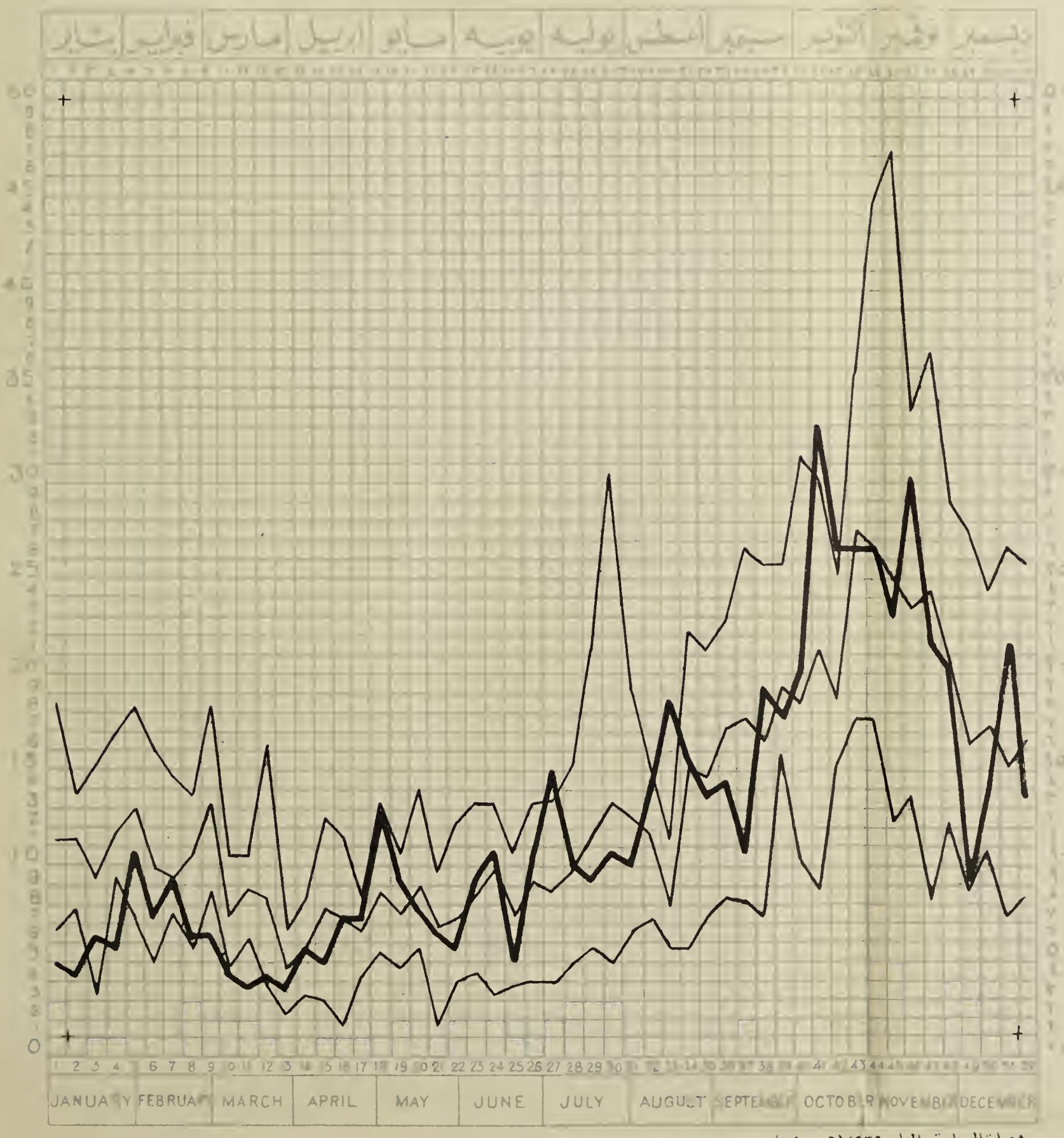
اعلاوادنى ومتوسط النسبة الاسبوعية للاصابات فى المليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٣٢ - سنة ١٩٣٦
Max., Min. and Mean weekly case-rate per million of pop. 1932-1936.

النسبة الاسبوعية للاصابات سنة ١٩٣٧
Weekly case-rate in 1937.

Chart 6

الرسم رقم ٦

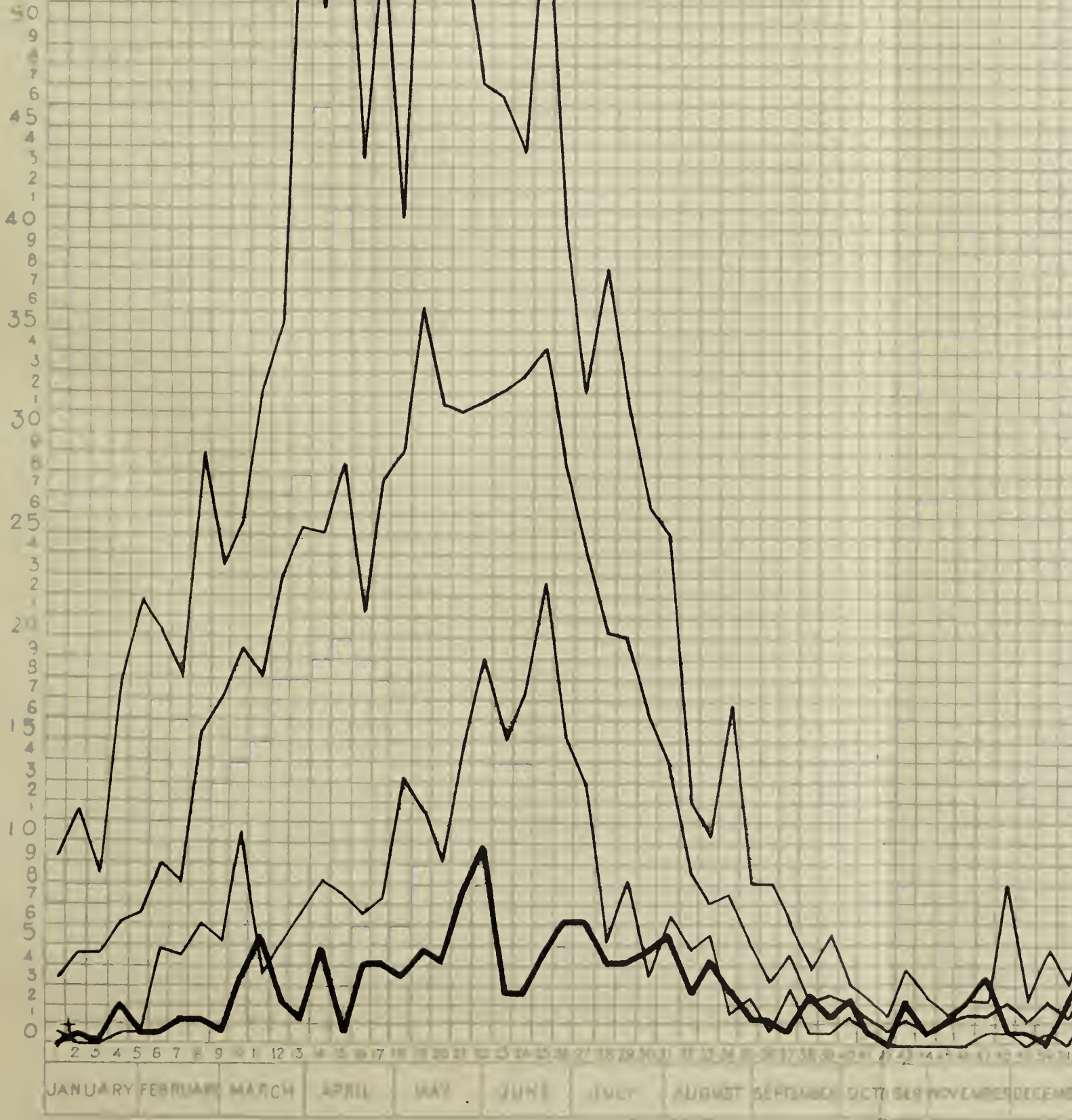
الدفتريا
Diphtheria



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم ١٩٣٩ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

أعلا وادنى ومتوسط النسبة الاسبوعية للاصابات فى المليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٣٢ - سنة ١٩٣٦
Max., Min. and Mean weekly case-rate per million of pop. 1932-1936.

النسبة الاسبوعية للاصابات سنة ١٩٣٧
Weekly case-rate in 1937.



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم ١٩٣٩ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

أعلا وأدنى ومتوسط النسبة الأسبوعية للاصابات فى المليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٣٢ - سنة ١٩٣٦

Max., Min. and Mean weekly case-rate per million of pop. 1932-1936.

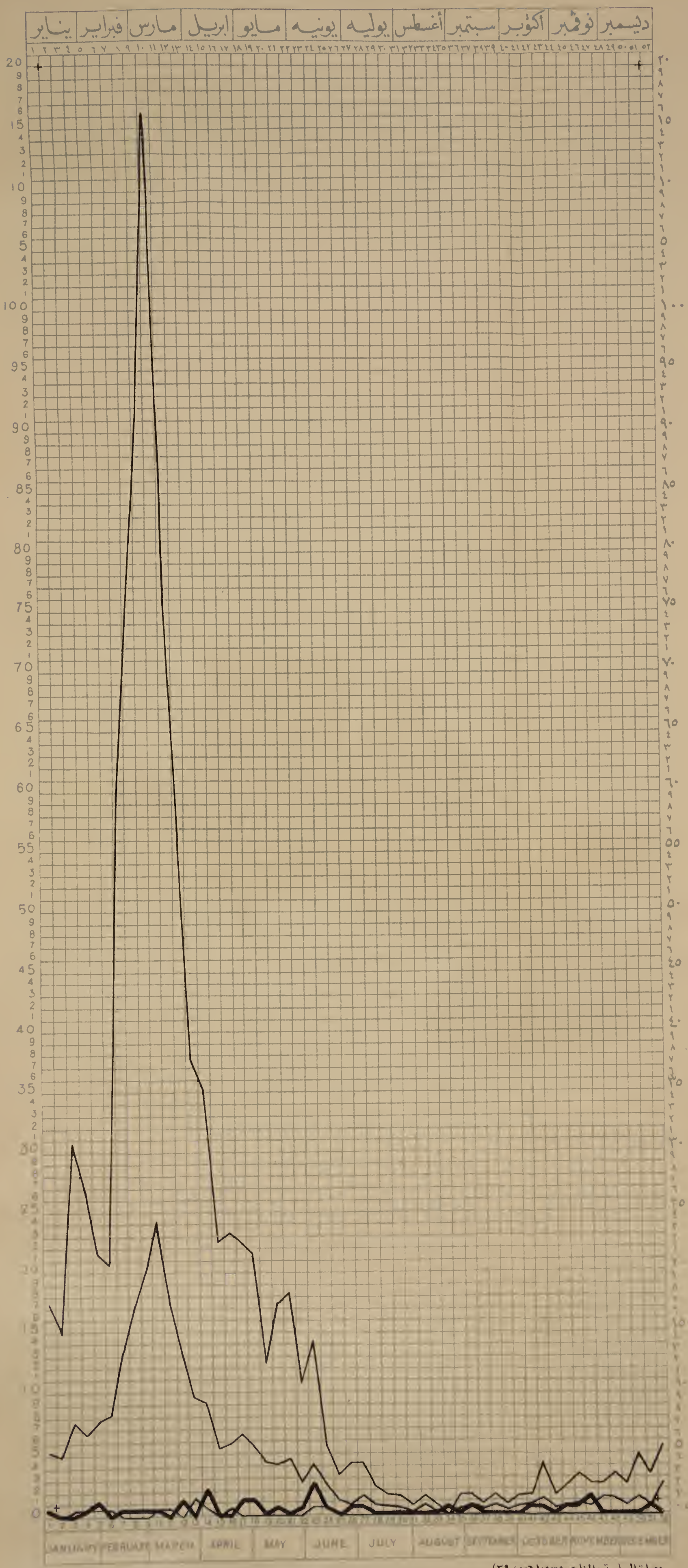
النسبة الاسبوعية للاصابات سنة ١٩٣٧

Weekly case-rate in 1937.

Chart 8

الرسم رقم ٨

الحمى المخية الشوكية
Cerebro Spinal Fever



مسطحة للساحة والمناجم ٣٩/٥٥٦/١٩٣٩)

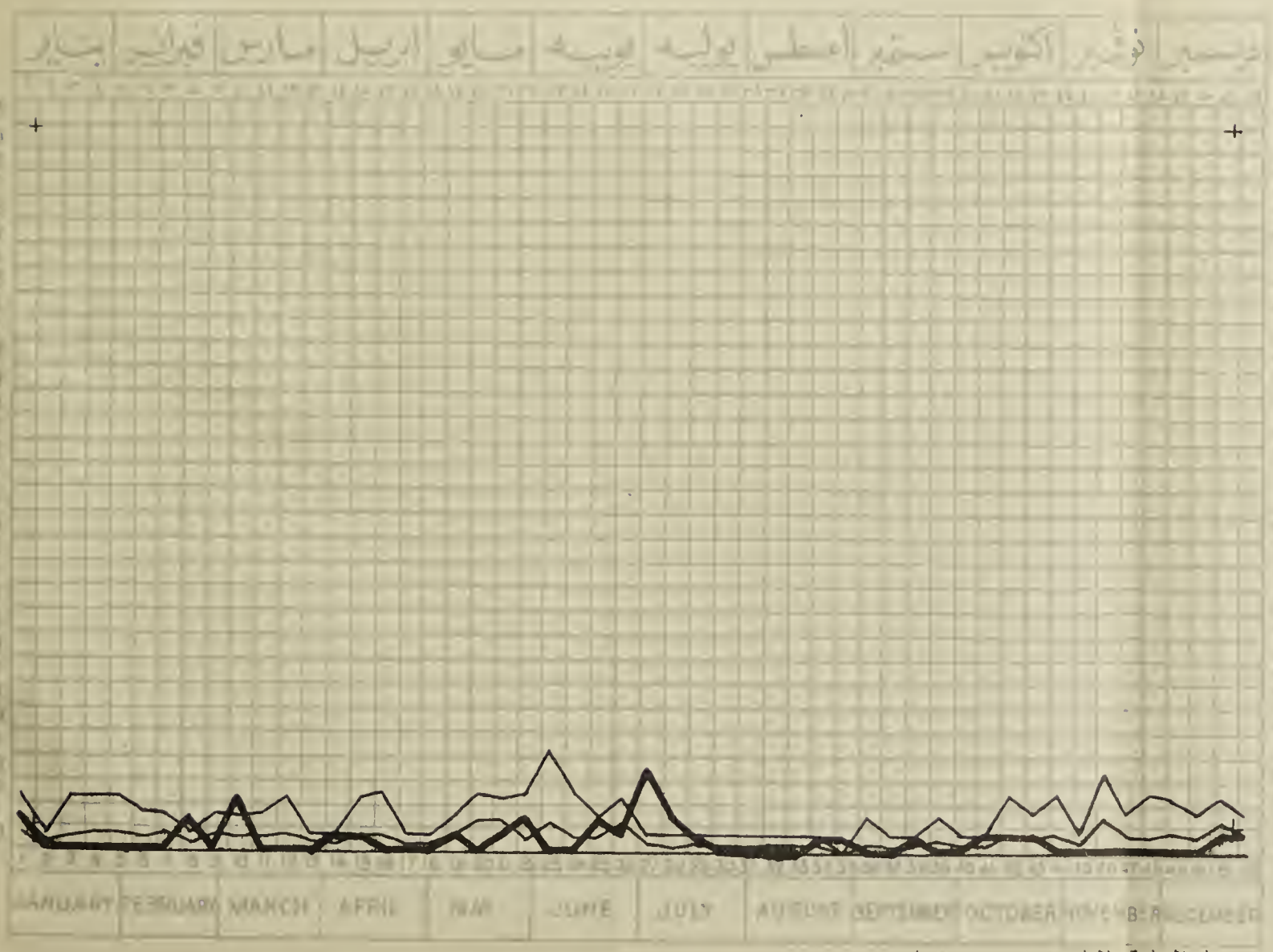
أعلا وأدنى ومتوسط النسبة الأسبوعية للاصابات فى المليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٣٢ - سنة ١٩٣٦
Max., Min. and Mean weekly case-rate per million of pop. 1932-1936.

النسبة الأسبوعية للاصابات سنة ١٩٣٧
Weekly case-rate in 1937.

Chart 9

الرسم رقم ٩

الحمى القرمزية
Scarlet Fever



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم ١٩٣٩ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

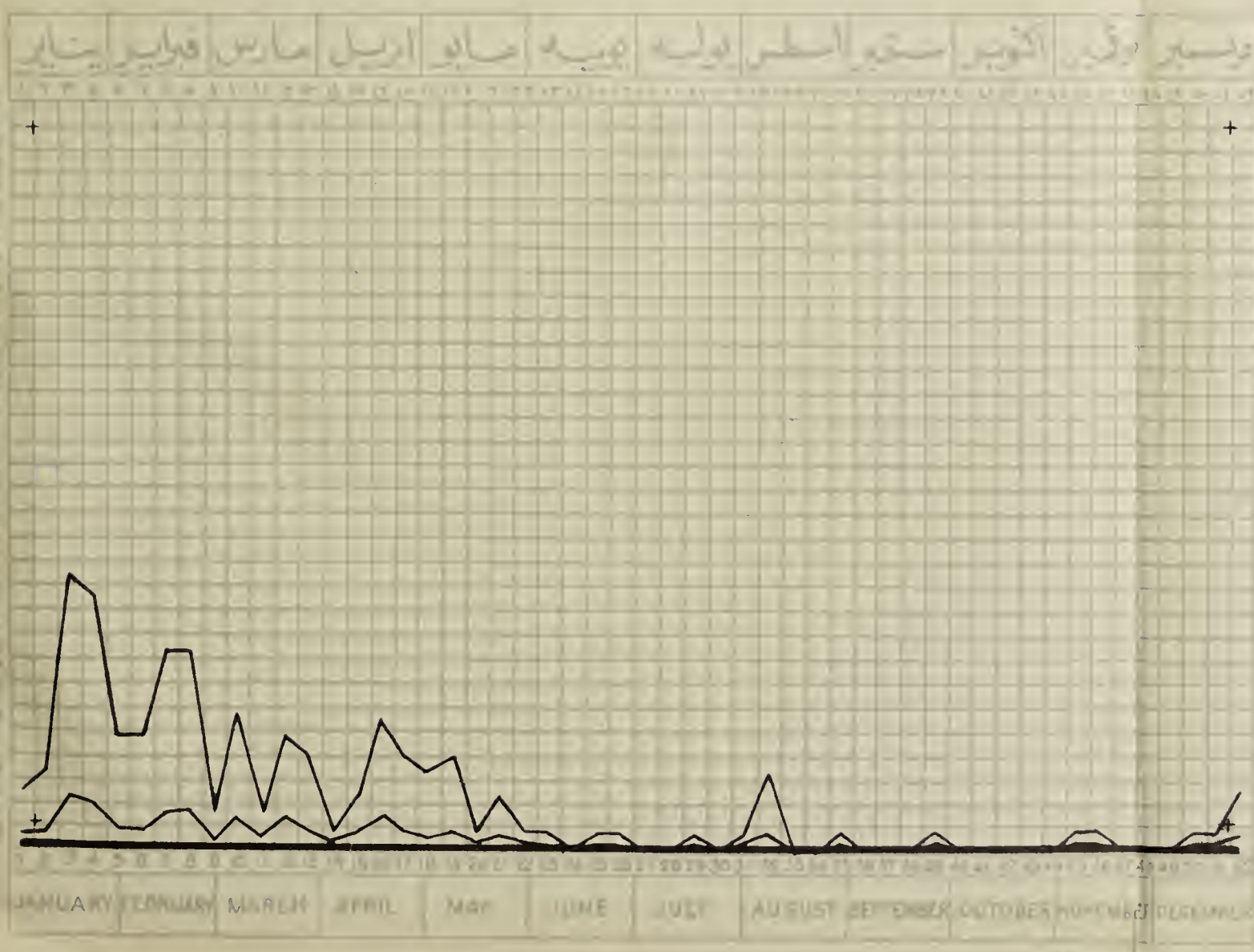
أعلا وأدنى ومتوسط النسبة الأسبوعية للاصابات فى المليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٣٢ - سنة ١٩٣٦
Max., Min. and Mean weekly case-rate per million of pop. 1932-1936.

النسبة الأسبوعية للاصابات سنة ١٩٣٧
Weekly case-rate in 1937.

Chart 10

الرسم رقم ١٠

الجـــدرى
Small Pox



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم ١٩٣٩ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

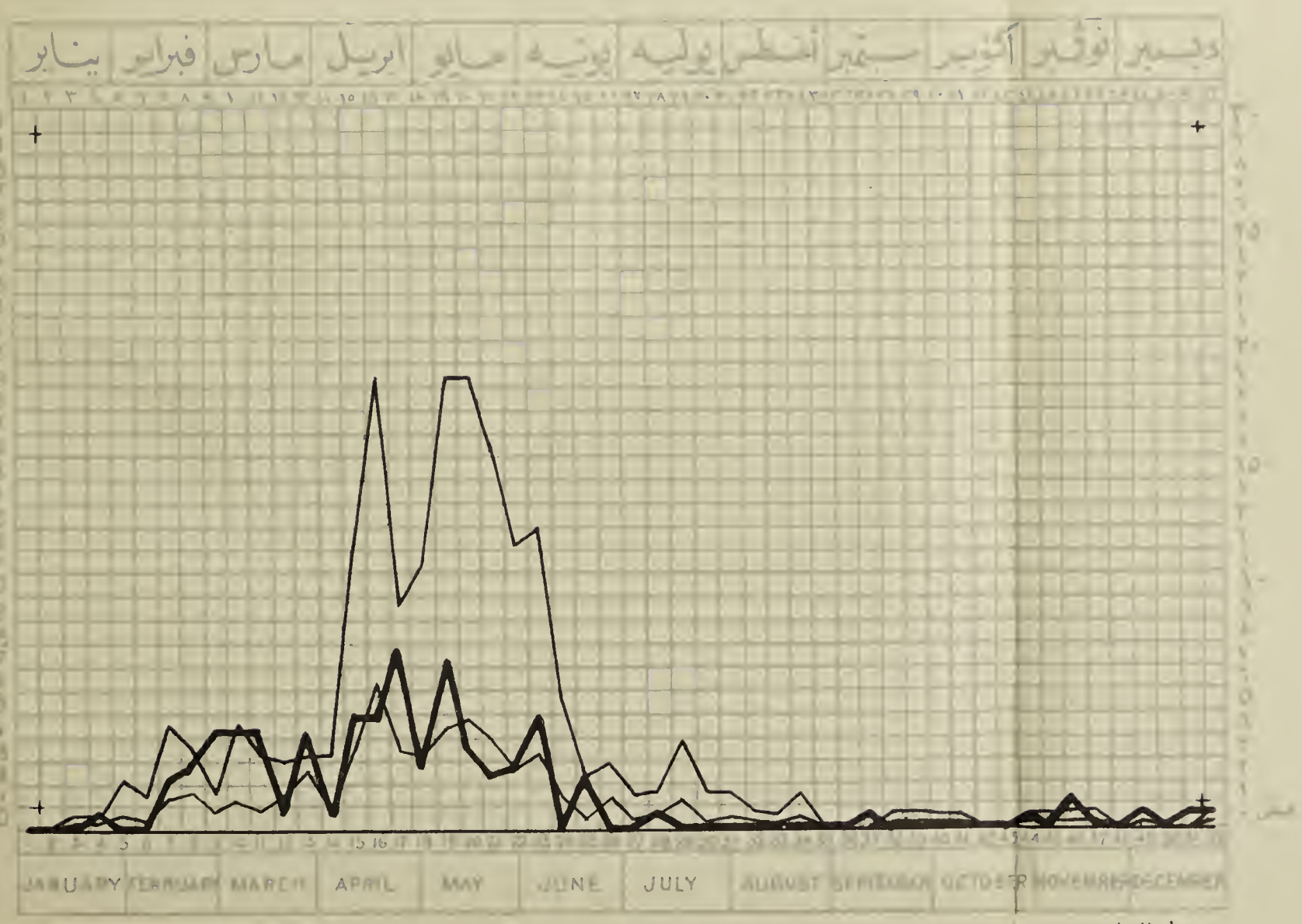
أعلا وأدنى ومتوسط النسبة الأسبوعية للاصابات فى المليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٣٢ - سنة ١٩٣٦
Max., Min. and Mean weekly case-rate per million of pop. 1932-1936.

النسبة الاسبوعية للاصابات سنة ١٩٣٧
Weekly case-rate in 1937.

Chart 11

الرسم رقم ١١

الحمى التيفوسية
Typhus



مصلحة المساحة والمنابع ١٩٣٩ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

أعلاوأدنى ومتوسط النسبة الاسبوعية للاصابات فى المليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٣٢ - سنة ١٩٣٦
Max., Min. and Mean weekly case-rate per million of pop. 1932-1936.

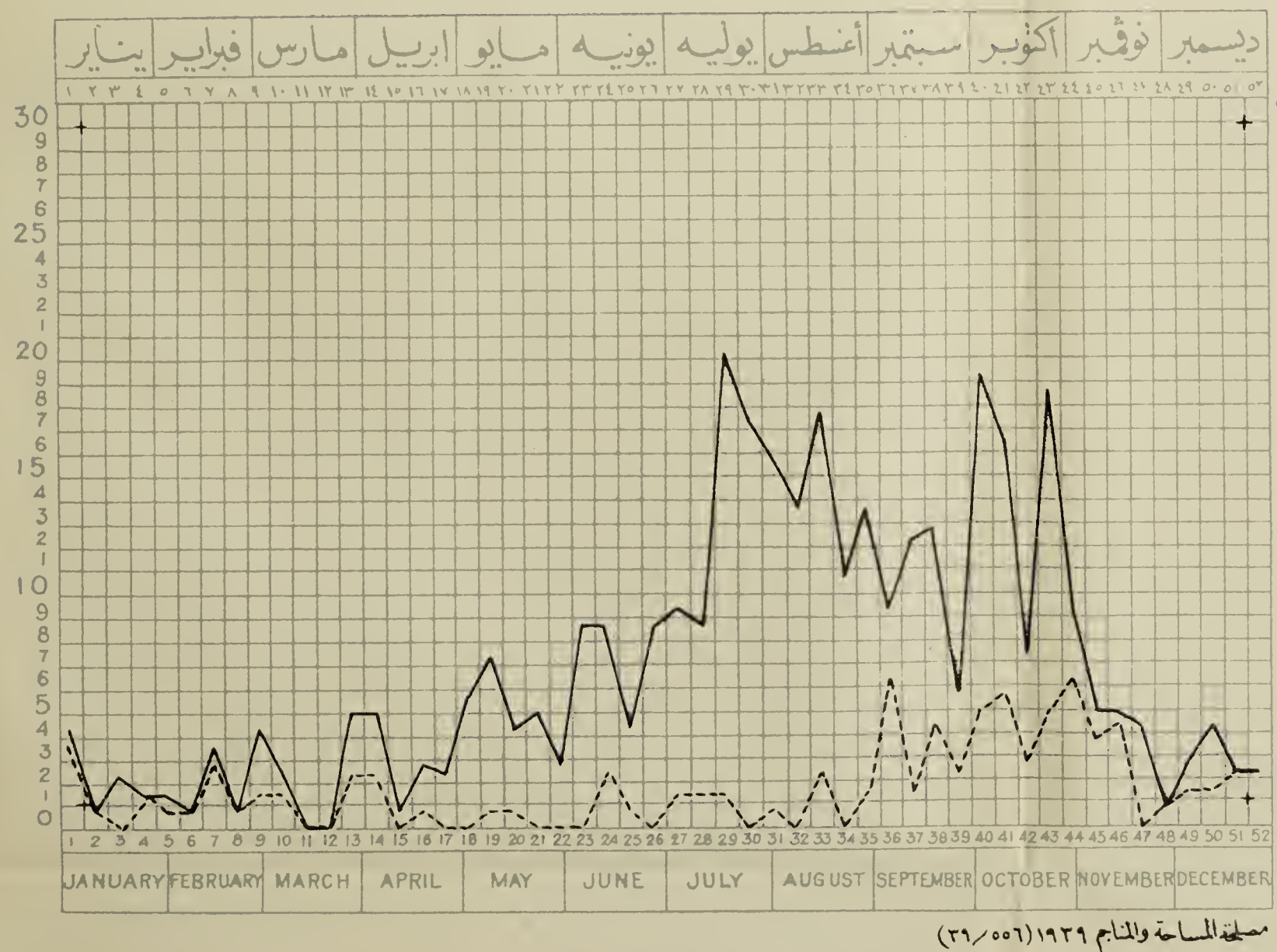
النسبة الأسبوعية للاصابات سنة ١٩٣٧
Weekly case-rate in 1937.

Chart 12

الرسم رقم ١٢

نسبة حالات الملاريا وحالات الملاريا الخبيثة باقسام القاهرة سنة ١٩٣٧

Malaria and Malignant Malaria.



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم ١٩٣٩ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

أعلا وأدنى ومتوسط النسبة الاسبوعية للاصابات فى المليون من السكان فى المدة من سنة ١٩٣٢ - سنة ١٩٣٦

Max., Min. and Mean weekly case-rate per million of pop. 1932-1936.

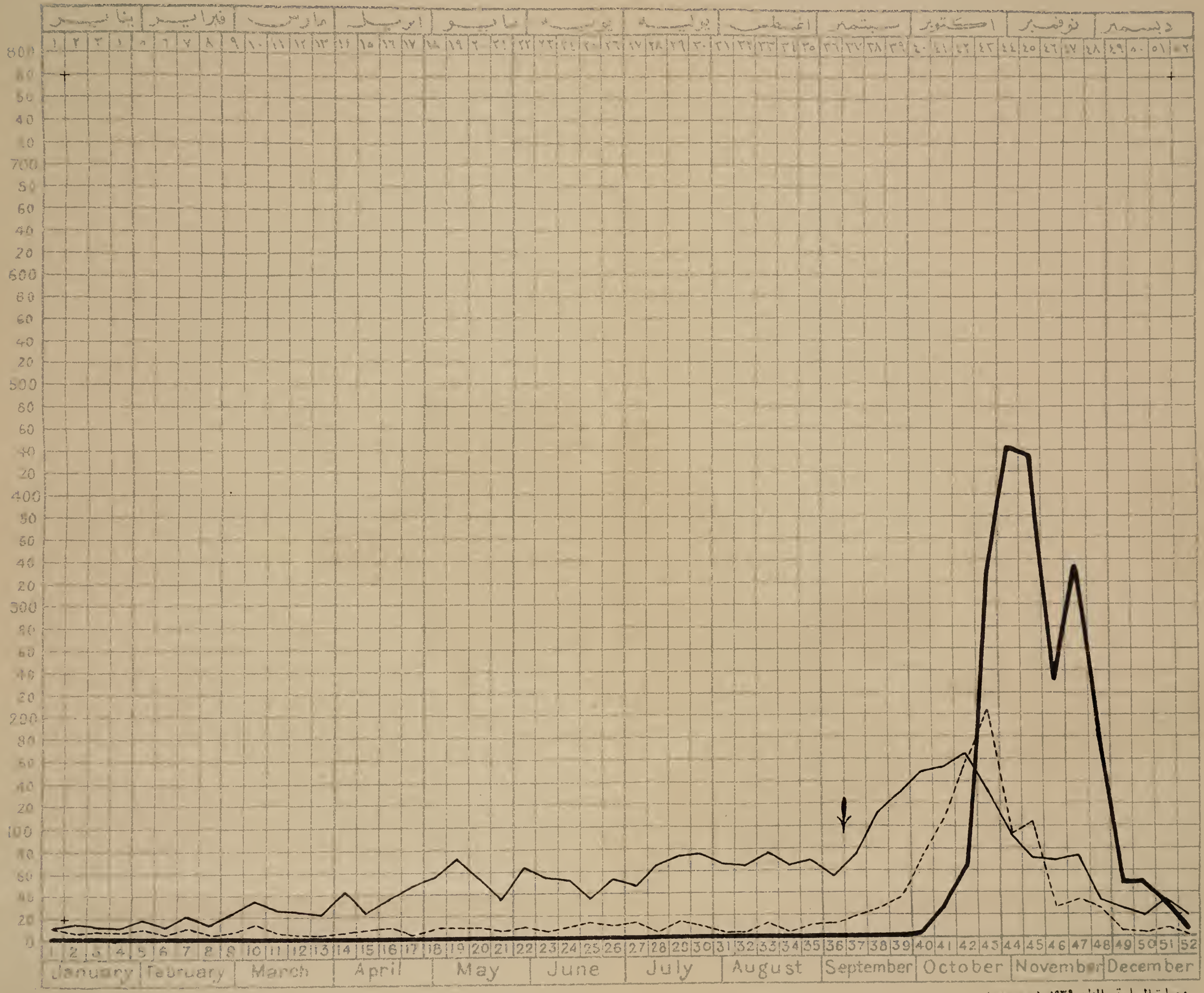
النسبة الاسبوعية للاصابات سنة ١٩٣٧

Weekly case-rate in 1937.

الرسم رقم ١٣
Chart XIII

مجموع عدد الحالات المبلغ عنها أسبوعيا من الحمى المشتبهة والأنفلونزا والدنج سنة ١٩٣٧

Total weekly number of cases notified as Suspected Fever, Influenza, and Dengue during 1937.



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم سنة ١٩٣٩ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

Suspected fever ———— الحمى المشتبهة

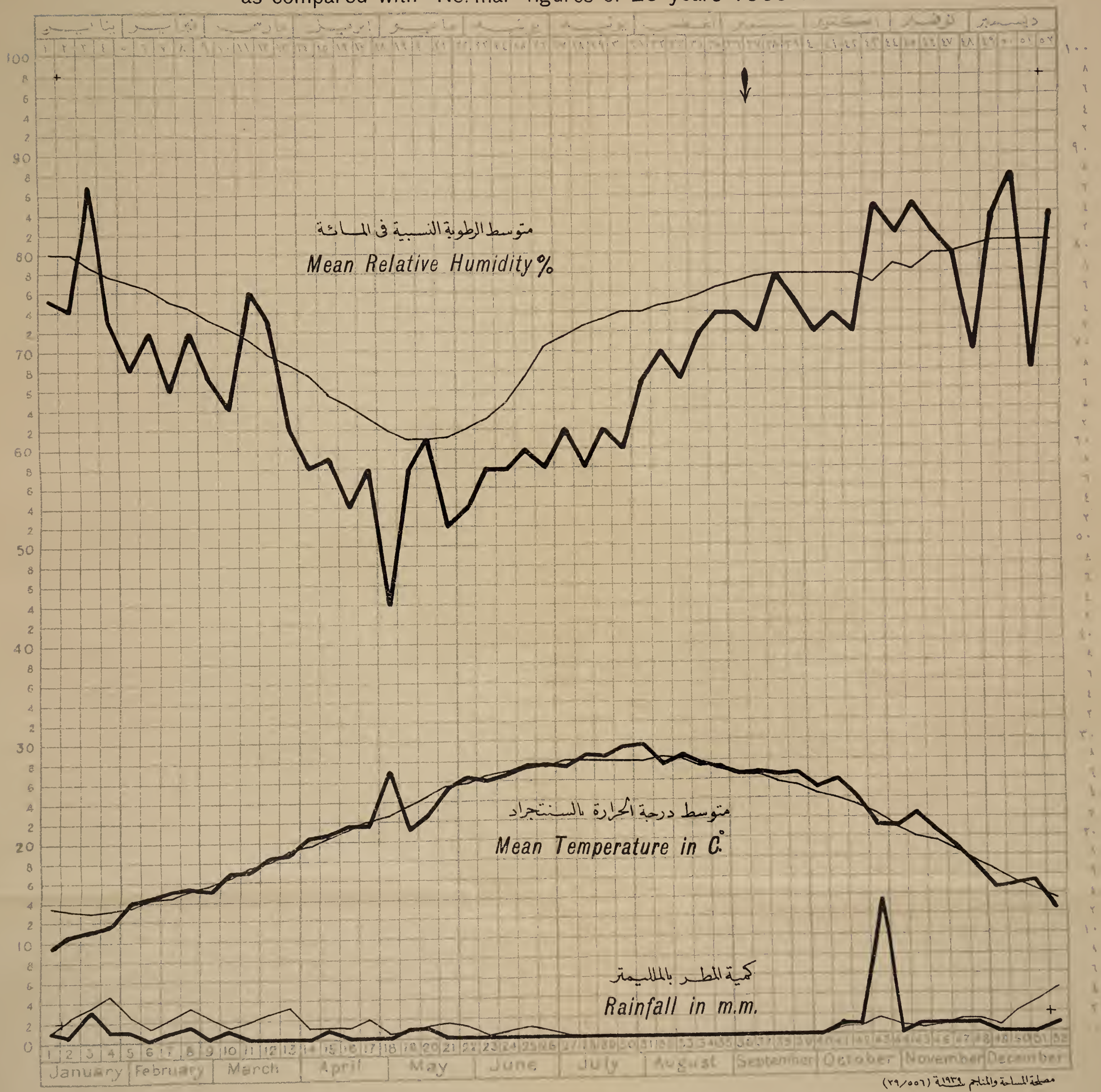
Influenza - - - - - - - - الأنفلوترا

Dengue ———— الدنج

الرسم رقم ١٤
Chart XIV

المتوسط الأسبوعى لدرجات الحرارة والرطوبة النسبية ومجموع كمية المطر فى الأسبوع فى سنة ١٩٣٧ مقارنا مع متوسطها فى ٢٥ سنة من سنة ١٩٠٩ إلى سنة ١٩٣٤

Weekly mean figures of Temperature, Relative Humidity and Total Rain-fall in 1937 as compared with "Normal" figures of 25 years 1909-1934.



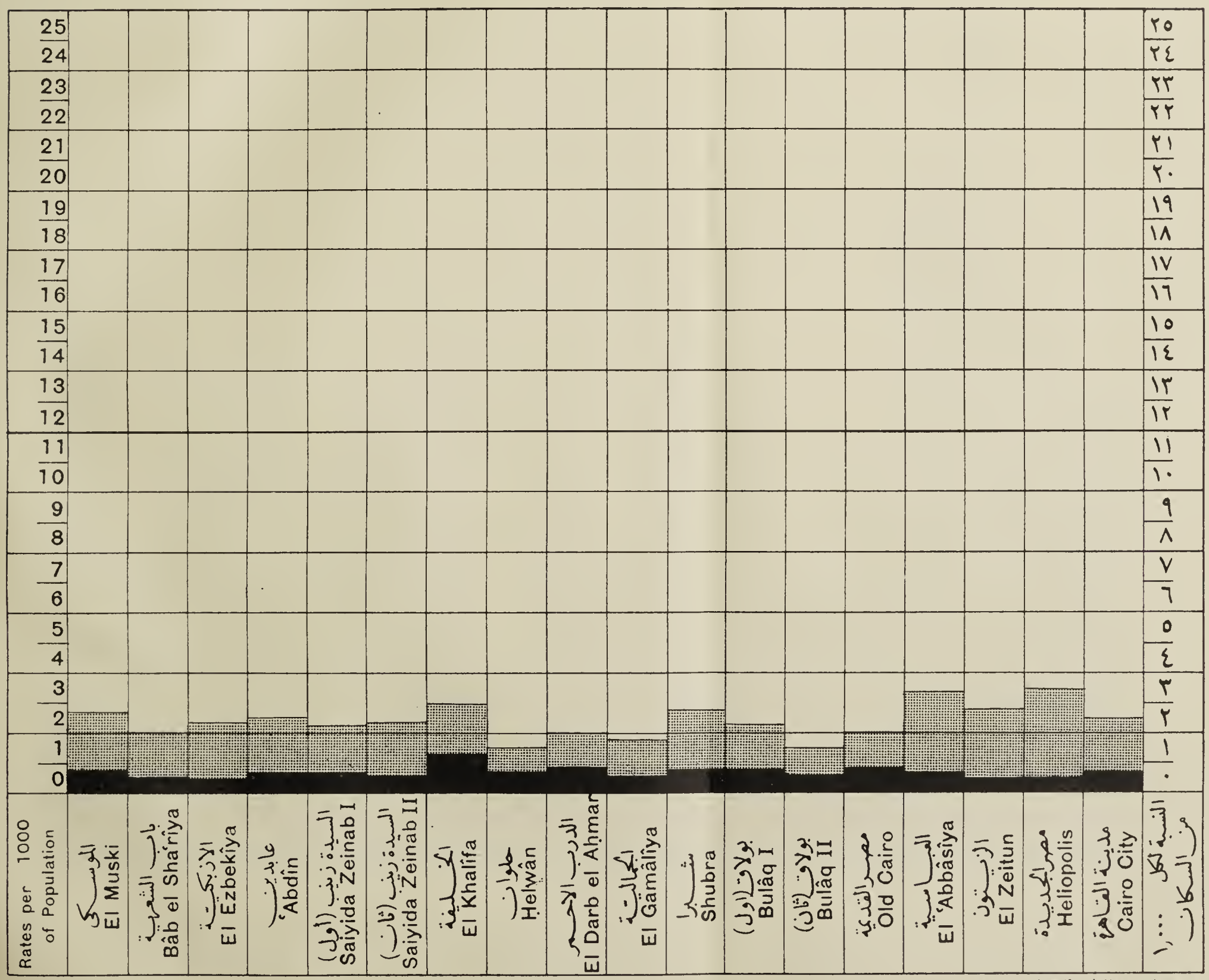
مصلحة المساحة والمناجم سنة ١٩٣٩ (٢٩/٥٥٦)

Weekly "Normal" of 25 years 1909-1934. ——— المتوسط الأسبوعى فى ٢٥ سنة من سنة ١٩٠٩ إلى سنة ١٩٣٤

,, mean figures of 1937. ——— المتوسط الأسبوعى لسنة ١٩٣٧

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الأمراض المعدية بأقسام القاهرة سنة ١٩٣٧ لكل ألف من السكان

THE EIGHT PRINCIPAL DESEASES CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1937 PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم سنة ١٩٣٩ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

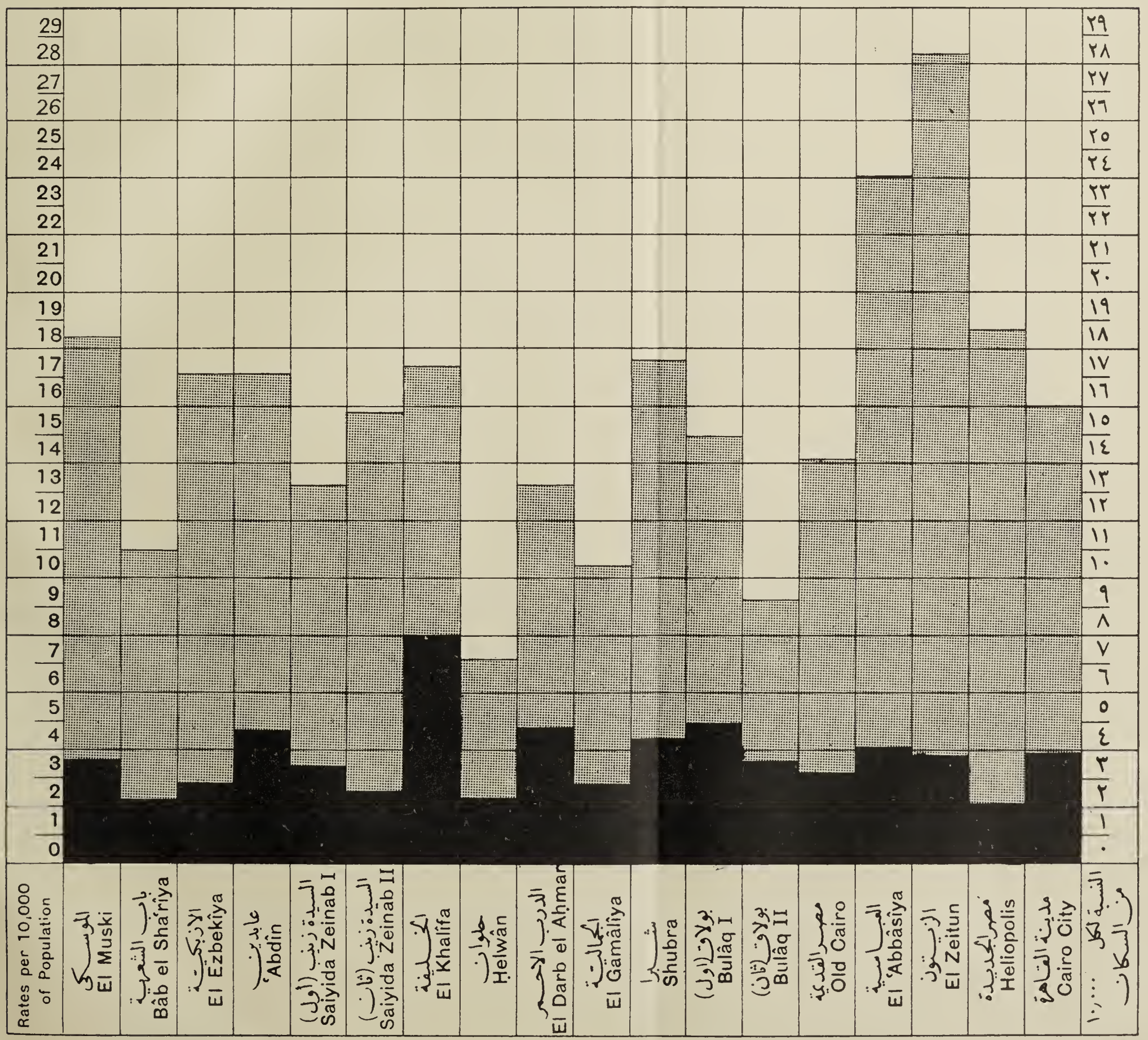
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

الشكل رقم ٢
Fig. 2

نسبة إصابات ووفيات الحمى التيفودية بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٣٧ لكل عشرة آلاف من السكان

TYPHOID FEVER CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1937 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم سنة ١٩٣٦ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

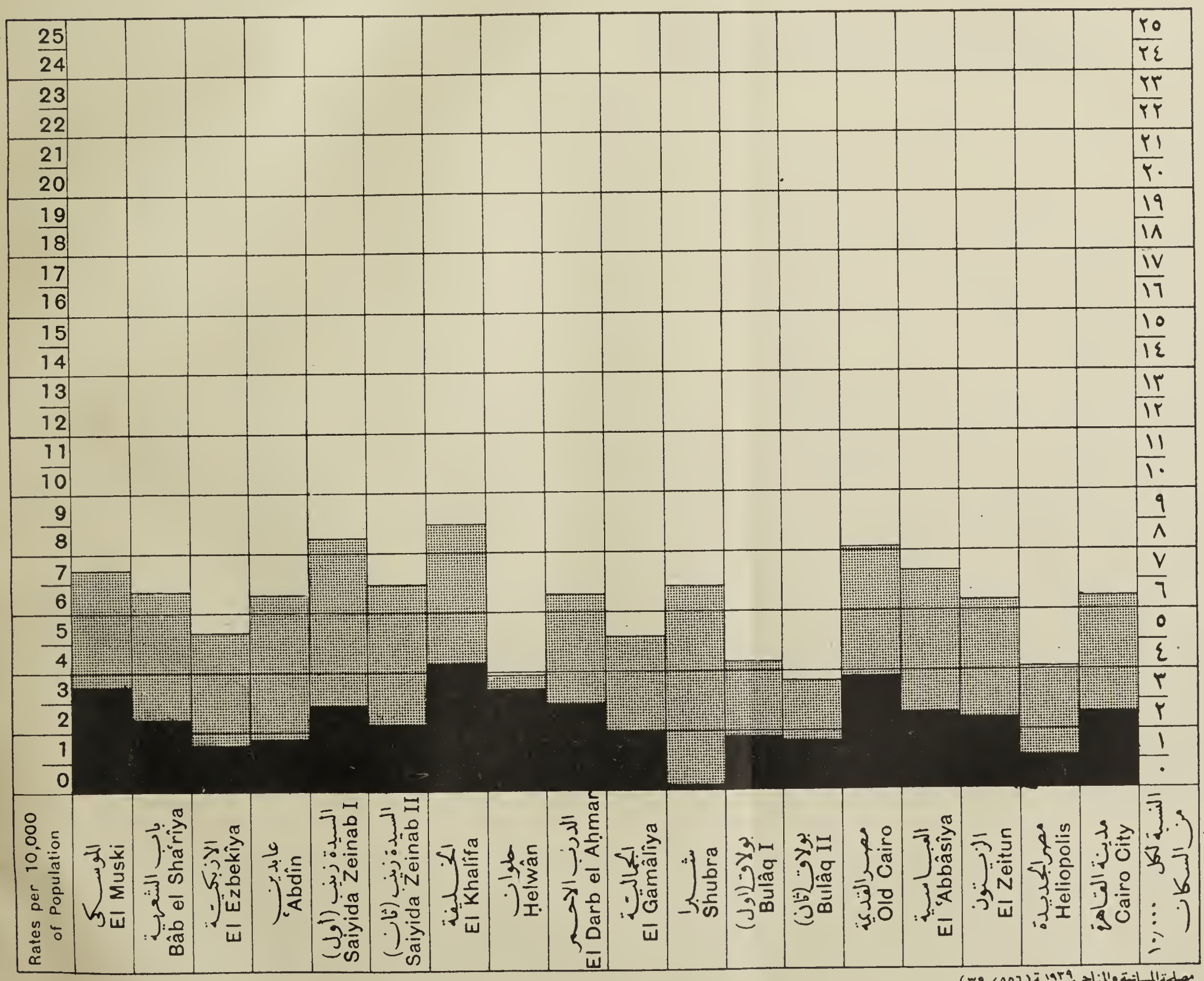
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

الشكل رقم ٣
Fig. 3

نسبة إصابات ووفيات الدفتريا بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٣٧ لكل عشرة آلاف من السكان

DIPHTHERIA CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1937 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم سنة ١٩٣٩ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

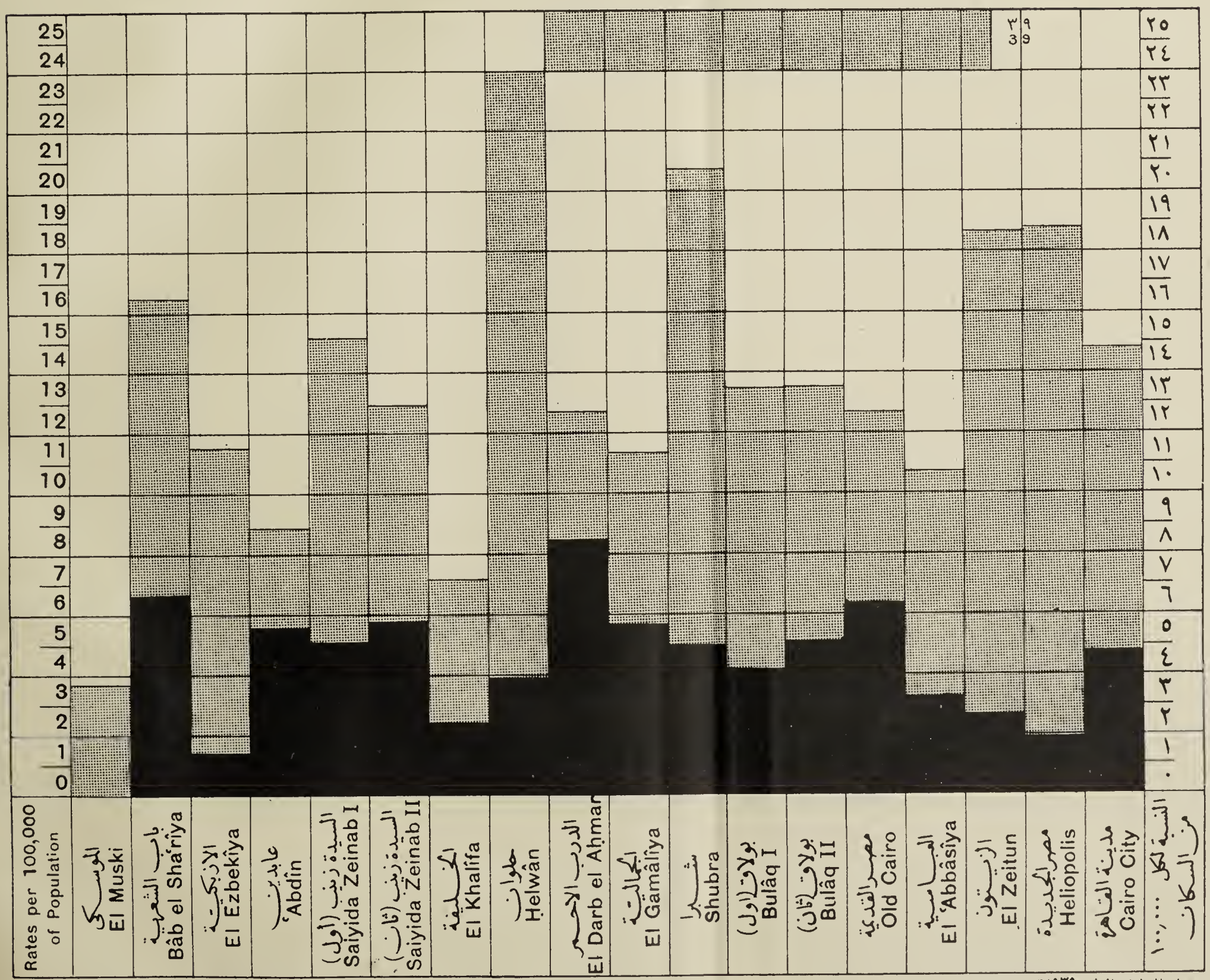
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

الشكل رقم ٤
Fig. 4

نسبة اصابات ووفيات الحصبة بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٣٧ لكل مائة ألف من السكان

MEASLES CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1937 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم سنة ١٩٣٩ (٥٥٦/٣٩)

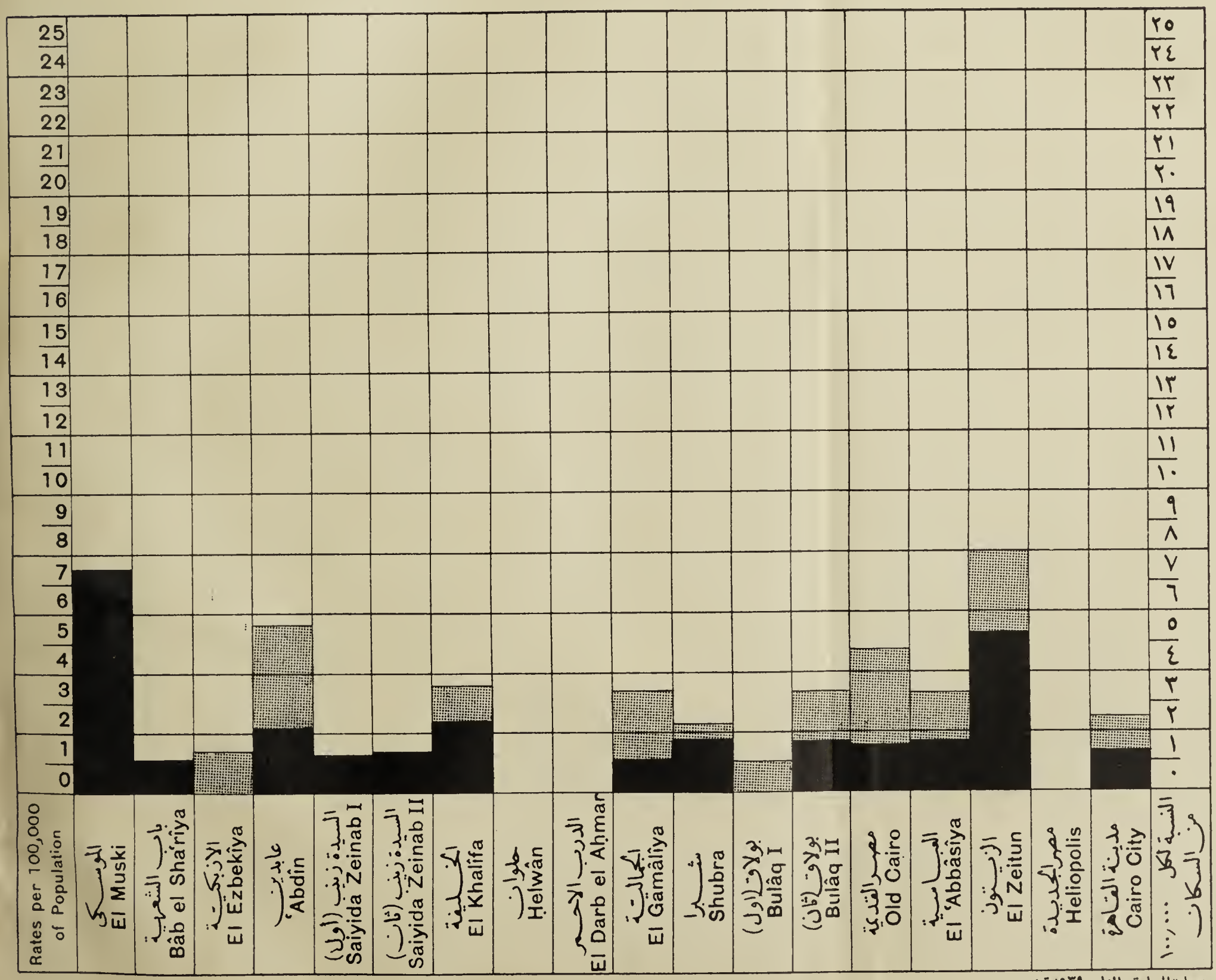
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

الشكل رقم ٥
Fig. 5

نسبة إصابات ووفيات الحمى المخية الشوكية بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٣٧ لكل مائة ألف من السكان

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1937 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم سنة ١٩٣٩ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

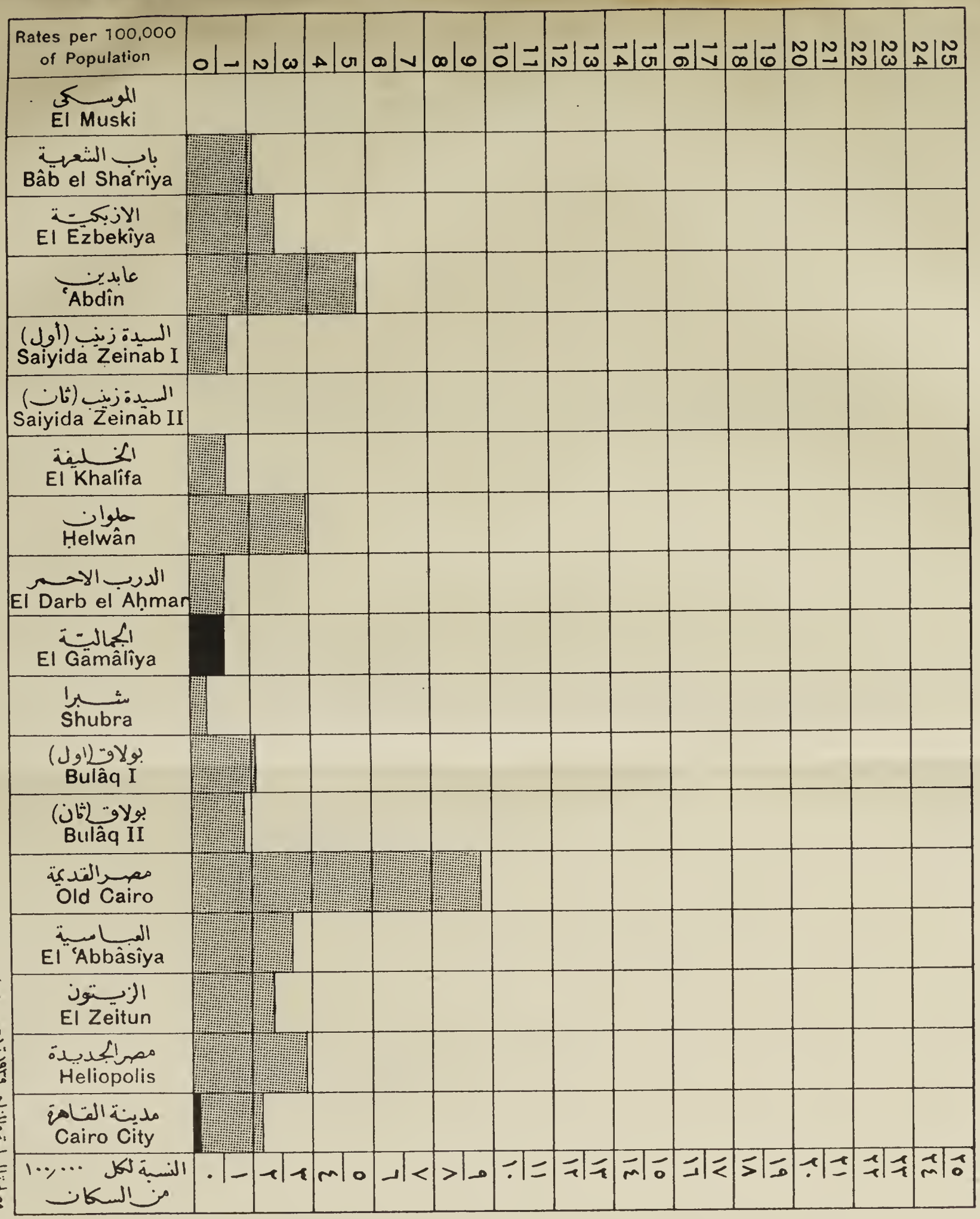
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٣٧
Cairo City Health Report 1937

نسبة إصابات ووفيات الحمى القرمزية بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٣٧ لكل مائة ألف من السكان

SCARLET FEVER CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1937 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

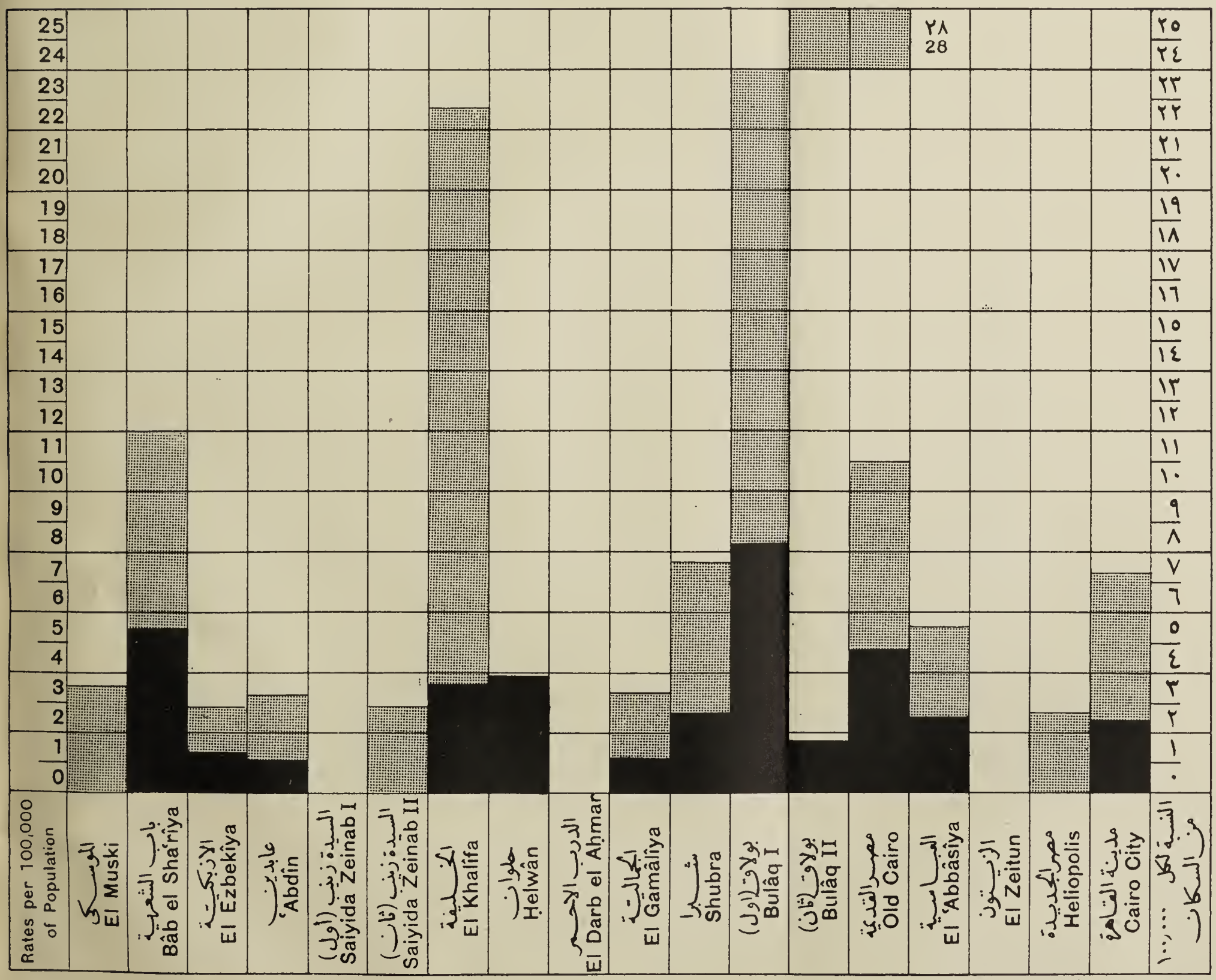


الشكل رقم ٦
Fig. 6

الشكل رقم ٧
Fig. 7

نسبة إصابات ووفيات الحمى التيفوسية بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٣٧ لكل مائة ألف من السكان

TYPHUS FEVER CASE & DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1937 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم سنة ١٩٣٦ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

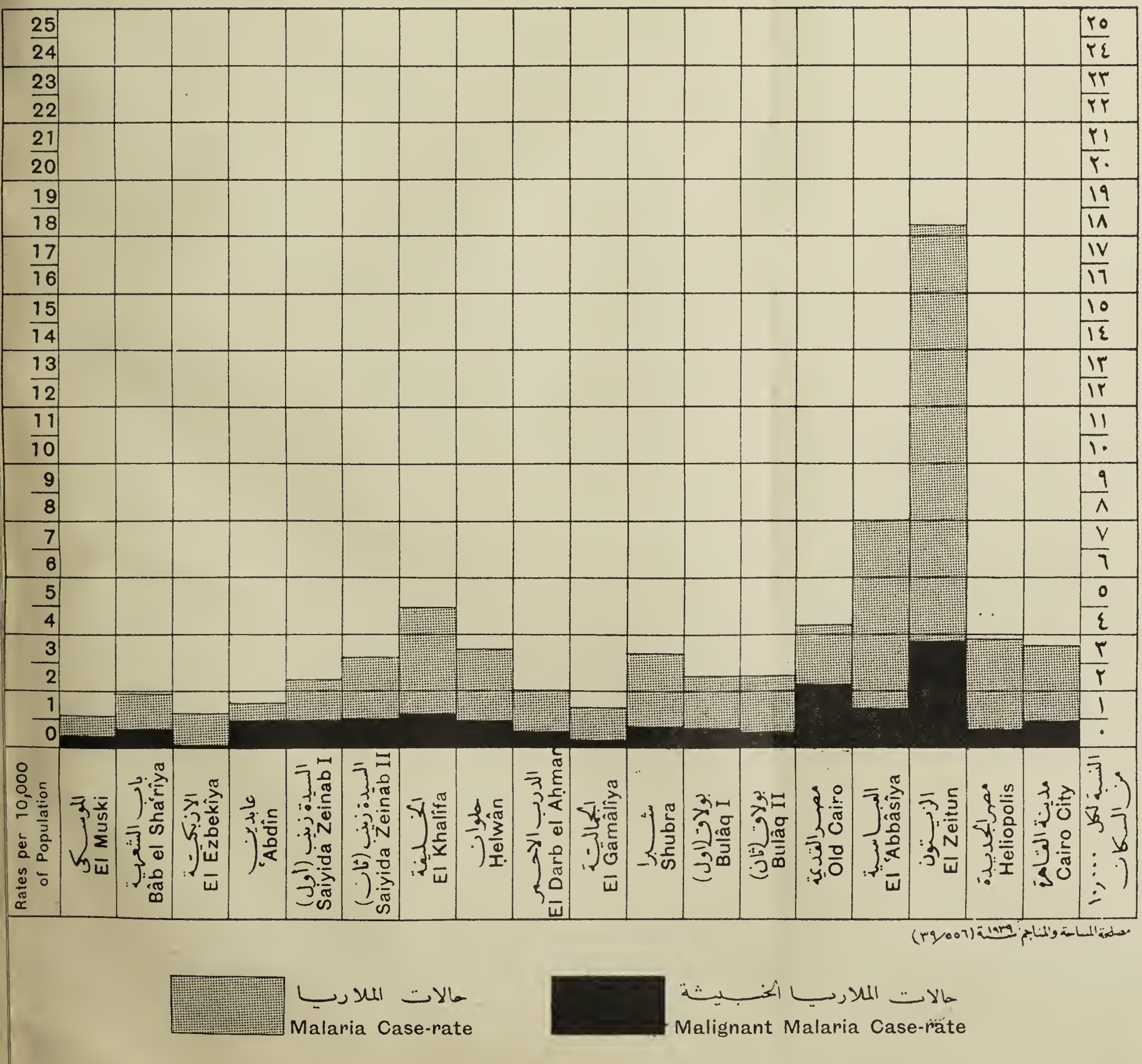
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات المبلغ عنها
Cases recorded

الشكل رقم ٨
Fig. 8

نسبة حالات الملاريا وحالات الملاريا الخبيثة بأقسام القاهرة فى سنة ١٩٣٧ لكل عشرة آلاف من السكان

MALARIA CASE-RATE AND MALIGNANT MALARIA CASE-RATE IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1937 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION.



مصلحة المساحة والمناجم سنة ١٩٣٩ (٣٩/٥٥٦)

حالات الملاريا Malaria Case-rate

حالات الملاريا الخبيثة Malignant Malaria Case-rate

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